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KYODO REPORTS NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S. ON BEEF IMPORTS

OWO60353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 6 KYODO -- Japan and the United States again failed to reach agreement on American demands for a larger Japanese beef import quota Thursday but they agreed to continue negotiations Friday. Shinjiro Yamamura, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and U.S. special trade negotiator William Brock, held negotiations in the morning and afternoon following Wednesday's first session. Both sides presented compromise proposals but failed to reach a final agreement. Yamamura and Brock agreed to hold another session Friday.

According to Japanese delegation sources, Brock lowered the U.S. demand on expansion of the annual Japanese import quota on high-quality beef to the 8,000-ton level from an earlier demanded 9,300 tons, during the morning session. In response, Yamamura offered to increase the quota by around 6,500 tons, the sources said. The two negotiators made efforts to reach a compromise in the afternoon on the basis of the new proposals but were unable to come to terms, the sources said. The Japanese minister also offered to expand the annual fresh orange import quota by slightly below 10,000 tons and liberalize grapefruit juice imports in the future.

Of 13 other agricultural products still under Japanese import controls, Yamamura said Japan is ready to liberalize imports of tropical fruit juice in the future and expand the import quota on tomato juice and other items. The U.S. Government has filed a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) about Japanese controls on the 13 items. The U.S. side, the sources said, demanded an 11,000-ton annual increase in the fresh orange import quota and immediate liberalization of grapefruit and tomato juice.

Suggesting the continuation of the Yamamura-Brock negotiations on Friday was proposed by the U.S. side. The sources said the two sides may be able to reach a final agreement during the third-day session. The talks were originally scheduled to end Thursday. The U.S. side is apparently attempting to prevent a total collapse of the negotiations, they said. A spokesman for Brock's office said not optimism is warranted about the outlook. But he added this does not mean there is no chance of the two nations coming to terms during the Friday session. Commenting on the extension of the talks, a top Japanese Foreign Ministry official in Tokyo said it may mean that the U.S. side is now determined to settle the issue by all means.

KOMOTO ON DOMESTIC DEMAND, TRADE SURPLUS

OWO41333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- Chief government economic planner Toshio Komoto Wednesday said Japan must take measures to expand domestic demand to reduce its huge trade surplus with foreign trading partners. At an upper house Budget Committee meeting, Komoto said the trade imbalance will be far greater this year without such measures, even if the import quotas on American beef and oranges are expanded or the exchange rate of the yen against the dollar is corrected. Answering questions raised by opposition dietmen, the director general (Cabinet minister) of the Economic Planning Agency said a strengthened yen and expansion of import -- that could settle the trade dispute -- require measures stimulating domestic demand.

Komoto went on to say that the United States has been asking not only to expand import quotas of agricultural products, but also for improvement in import procedures and the distribution system in Japan. "If the domestic farm product market be expanded, the competitive position (of Japanese farmers) would be strengthened, and the trade disputes settled," Komoto said. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the same meeting the bilateral trade disputes will still have a rough ride before settlement because the United States will show a firm attitude ahead of the presidential election this fall, while Japan has its limits of concession because of national interests, "We are doing our best to settle the problem in terms of the economic issues to avoid the trade disputes evolving into a bilateral political issue," Abe said.

U.S. ENVOY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER VAN BILL

OW051033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- The United States told Japan Thursday it was "disturbed" by a Japanese value added network (VAN) bill now under study and called for close consultations on the issue. American Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield conveyed to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe the U.S. concern over the proposed legislation which was to be approved by the Japanese Government Friday. Mansfield asked the Foreign Ministry for an immediate meeting with Abe on instruction from the Reagan administration to warn Japan that the VAN bill would become a new source of trade frictions between the two countries. A Foreign Ministry official said Mansfield asked Japan to take a "simple and transparent" approach toward the thorny issue and suggested close bilateral talks.

The U.S. displeasure over the VAN bill apparently centers on the Japanese plan to introduce a registration system to govern value added networks, the official said. The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo was not immediately available for comment, although Mansfield's meeting with the foreign minister clearly reflected the urgency of the VAN problem felt by the United States. Abe pledged Japan will continue consultations with the United States on the issue, adding the proposed legislation has yet to be completed, the ministry official said. He said the foreign minister told Mansfield he will relay the American concern to other government leaders before the VAN bill is sent to parliament. "It is a very difficult bill," Abe was quoted as saying of the VAN legislation during his meeting with the ambassador. Leaders of the Japanese Government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party agreed in a compromise version of the VAN bill Thursday after the Ministries of Posts and Telecommunications and International Trade and Industry failed to reach agreement.

SOVIET EMBASSY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN SPY CASE

OW060557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- Charges that a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo was involved in a U.S. counter-espionage operation are "groundless," the embassy reiterated Friday. At a press conference, Soviet counsellor Pavel N. Kotsyuba said U.S. charges that First Secretary Viktor I. Okunev received information about a U.S. counter-intelligence operation from a former American serviceman in Tokyo last year are "rude and dirty provocations" by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI charged former U.S. intelligence sergeant Richard Craig Smith with accepting 11,000 dollars from Okunev for providing him with information about an American spy scheme code-named "Royal Miter." Smith was arrested in Washington Wednesday. But Kotsyuba, terming the arrest an FBI ploy to discredit Soviet-Japanese relations, said Okunev never paid Smith for anything and said the first secretary has no intention of doing anything but going about his normal duties. Japan has indicated it will look into the U.S. charges and hinted Okunev could be expelled from the country if it is shown he did pay Smith for classified information.

In dismissing the American charges, Kotsyuba turned the table slightly and suggested the FBI charges are a de facto admission of American spying operations in Japan. "The United States has admitted it has been using Japanese territory for its spy activities," the Soviet spokesman asserted. Other than launching a probe of the charges against the Soviet diplomat, Japan has taken no action as yet, but senior Foreign Ministry sources indicated Thursday Okunev could be expelled if his actions were found "undesirable" or "inconsistent" with his ordinary duties as a diplomat. Japan expelled another Soviet first secretary in June last year after charging he had improperly attempted to gain high technology data from Japanese companies.

FUJI ELECTRIC COMPANY SIGNS CONTRACT WITH PRC

OW060357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- Fuji Electric Co., a major electric appliance maker, said Friday the company has signed a contract with China on a broad range of business cooperation on electronic measuring instruments and semiconductors. A spokesman said the contract with Tianjin City won through Koyo Trading Co. and Sumitomo Corp. calls for Fuji to train Chinese engineers here and have China market Fuji's products in the city initially. Both sides will decide later whether also to assemble them in China with parts supplied by Fuji, the spokesman said.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL VISITS TOKYO

OW050233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- Doris Tijerino, a high official in the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua, arrived in Tokyo Wednesday night for a 12-day visit at the invitation of Japanese civil groups. Tijerino, adviser to the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, is scheduled to tour Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Hiroshima. She told reporters she wanted to appeal to Japanese people on the cause of the Nicaragua's fight against what she called the American imperialism. Tijerino, 40, participated in the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) opposing the regime of Gen. Anastasio Somoza at the age of 18. Since then, she had been jailed four times. After the revolutionary government was established in 1979, she was appointed to a high government post along with several other women fighters.

SULTAN OF BRUNEI WELCOMED BY EMPEROR

OWO60147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 (KYODO) -- Japanese Emperor Hirohito welcomed Brunei Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah and his wife Rajah Isteri Anak Saleha in a ceremony at the state guest-house here Friday. The ceremony was also attended by Crown Prince Ahikito and Princess Michiko, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his wife, and other Japanese dignitaries.

Sultan Bolkiah and his wife arrived Thursday for a three-day state visit to Japan. Brueni became independent from Britain in January and is the sixth member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). After exchanging greetings with the emperor, the sultan reviewed a guard of honor. The visitors were then led to the Imperial Palace where the Brunei head of state was presented by the emperor with a pottery vase and his wife a silver jewel box from Empress Nagako. After Tokyo, they are scheduled to visit South Korea.

CABINET APPROVES TELECOMMUNICATIONS BILLS

OW060437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- The Cabinet Friday approved two bills ending 34 years of domestic telecommunication monopoly by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT). The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company bill and the telecommunication enterprise bill will go to the Diet after approval by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council. In the telecommunication enterprise bill, designed to open the telecommunications market to private businesses, it is stipulated that the principle of nondiscrimination against foreign enterprises is adopted in matters of access to large-scale value-added network (VAN) services, officials said.

VAN reorganizes data from one computer so that they can be handled by a different type of computer. A VAN company offers varied data processing services, including pay calculation, linking it with client companies through leased circuits. The bill calls for the large-scale VAN services to be placed under the registration system — a system halfway between the licensing and reporting systems. Smaller-scale VAN services are placed under the reporting system, the officials said. The officials said that under the registration system, any enterprise, Japanese or foreign, may start a large-scale VAN service if it meets registration requirements and registers with the minister of posts and telecommunications. In the case of smaller-scale VAN services, any enterpise may embark on the business only by reporting it to the authorities, they said. Under the bill, the minister of posts and telecommunications is under an obligation to notify the minister of international trade and industry of an application for VAN service registration upon receipt of such application, the officials said. The bill is subject to review within three years.

The other legislation, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company bill, restructures the NTT into a joint stock company owned half by the government in principle. For some time to come, the new NTT will be two-thirds government-owned. If the bills are approved by the parliament without revision, the new NTT will be inaugurated April 1 next year and the telecommunication demonopolization law will go into effect the same day. At Friday's Cabinet meeting, where the twin bills were approved, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone instructed the ministers concerned to see to it in administering the proposed twin laws and related ordinances that the principle of nondiscrimination and "transparency" are insured. Keiwa Okuda, minister of posts and telecommunications, told reporters after the meeting that the government's decision to adopt the principle of nondiscrimination in matters of VAN service registration would serve to settle international trade frictions.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND OLYMPIC TEAM TALKS WITH SOUTH

SKO60454 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Kcrean 0305 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The second letter from Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee was handed to the South Korean side at 1000 on 6 April in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

Two liaison officials, authorized by the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, went to the site to deliver the letter to the South Korean side. Two liaison officials from the South Korean side received the second letter.

The second letter, sent on 6 April, from Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee reads as follows:

To Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Korean [taehan] Olympic Committee:

I am pleased that you agreed in your letter dated 2 April to our proposal for talks.

I cannot but express deep regret, however, with regard to the problem outside the realm of sports contained in the letter.

As for the "Burmese incident" you referred to in the beginning of your letter, it has nothing to do with us, as is already known to the world. It is unbecoming indeed for a sportsman to take issue with us as if he were a spokesman of the authorities. Moreover, one cannot but have doubts as to the purity of your side's stand toward talks because it brings forward a political problem which has nothing to do with discussions in the place for sports talks to form a single team today. This does not accord with the expectations of all the fellow countrymen who desire the unity and reunification of the North and South and with the fundamental purpose of the formation of a single team.

Although there are matters to be more deeply considered in your reply letter, we decided to have talks with your side affirmatively considering it fortunate that you responded to our proposal.

The delegation of our side will consist of five delegates, with Kim Tuk-chun, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, as its head and with Pak Mu-sung, its deputy general secretary, as its deputy head.

We consider that for the successful promotion of sports talks for the formation of a single team, it is reasonable to first hold talks with deputy heads as chief and discuss there the agenda of talks and the method of operations, as well as other business-like problems.

We will send four delegates including the deputy head for the first talks to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1000 on 9 April 1984.

[Signed] Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee

[Dated] 6 April 1984

NODONG SINMUN SCORNS REAGAN COMMENTS ON PEACE

SK051050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- The more loudly the "peace" ballad rings out from the lips of trigger-happy Reagan, the more frequently gun reports sound and more ruthlessly the sovereignty of the people are trampled underfoot in all parts of the world where the U.S. imperialist aggression forces have set foot, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The "peace" ballad Reagan is recently chanting with the approach of the presidential elections slated for the forthcoming November makes people feel disgusted for its shame-lessness, the paper says, and goes on: Reagan who had been crying about the "superiority of strength" and arms race till recently has now waxed quite eloquent, ranting that he "values peace" and "peace can be achieved only through negotiation." He is joined by riffraffs of the Republican Party who are clinging to the coattails of President Reagan.

No matter what mask Reagan may wear to cover up his bellicosity, he cannot conceal guns and bayonets jutting out of his clothes.

At the time of the last elections Reagan cried about peace more loudly than anyone else to seize the presidential chair. But what he did in the last three years or more since he seated himself in the "White House" was only to throw a wet blanket over the desire of the American people and the world people for peace, step up the unlimited arms build-up and bring the clouds of nuclear war over the world people. The brigandish nature of Reagan finds expression in that he is chanting "peace" like a monk chanting prayers, while sitting astride small countries by force of arms.

In this period after his assumption of office Reagan accelerated "preparations for nuclear war" behind the olive tree and sowed new seeds of war in all parts of the world to trample down the people of small countries by strength by use of aggression forces and maintain and expand the sphere of U.S. domination.

No matter what "peace" jargon Reagan may make, it sounds like martial ballads to the people.

SOVIET PAPER CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT,' U.S. STRATEGY

SK060403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 4 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN April 3 carried a commentary titled "Against Militarism" hitting at the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Noting that the "Team Spirit 84" is distinguished from the past military exercises in many aspects, the paper says: The difference is found, first of all, in the scale of the offensive operations simulating the use of chemical and nuclear weapons. What is this connected with?

According to Pentagon strategists, the United States is trying to prepare South Korea to play the role of an active partner in the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo axis projected by it. This axis is aimed at aggressive adventures including the use of nuclear weapons against countries in this region.

The anti-popular and pro-U.S. policy of the military dictatorship is causing fiercer anger among the South Korean people who do not want to become a hostage for the dangerous strategy of the United States. Massive protest demonstrations headed by students sweep all parts of South Korea.

The Asian public circles oppose the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo Axis, dangerous to the cause of peace, and strongly demand an end to Pentagon's play with fire in this region.

U.S., SOUTH URGED TO ACCEPT TRIPARTITE TALKS

SKO31545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- Dailies today dedicate articles to the 36th anniversary of the popular uprising in Cheju Island.

The uprising which broke out on April 3, 1984, against the ruinous separate elections in South Korea was a massive anti-U.S. national salvation resistance struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and plot to perpetuate the national split and for the reunification and independence of the country.

Noting that the patriotic stamina of the Cheju Island uprisers who powerfully demonstrated the indomitable spirit of our people is alive in the hearts of the South Korean people, NODONG SINMUN says:

The persistent struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and the puppet clique in recent years is an expression of their firm determination to carve out the road ahead of the nation independently jabbering that the "security" of South Korea is directly linked with that of the United States, the present ruling circles of the United States are massively building up the armed forces of aggression and escalating provocative military action against us. The scheme to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea is being stepped up at the final stage.

The prevailing situation demands practical steps for removing tensions and preventing the danger of war in Korea. At the present juncture it is a most realistic and reasonable way of negotiation for a peaceful solution of the Korean question to hold tripartite talks participated in by us, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Now the South Korean puppets, together with the U.S. imperialists, are getting frantic with war manoeuvers to launch a surprise attack against us, while crying about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," slandering our proposal for tripartite talks as a "comouflaged peace offensive" and confusing public opinion by bringing out "talks between North and South."

The Korean question cannot be solved by North-South talks alone. The problem of concluding a peace agreement in Korea, withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration can be practically solved only through tripartite talks including talks with the United States.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly desire peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification, they must approach our proposal for tripartite talks with sincerity.

SOUTH'S 'NORTHWARD DIPLOMACY,' GOALS DENOUNCED

SKO60430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2318 GMT 3 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 4 April commentary: "What Does Northward Diplomacy Seek?"]

[Text] The man in the post of foreign minister of South Korea recently touched on foreign affairs in his remarks at the National Assemily.

In answering questions on countermeasures to cope with the situation, he said that he would continuously pursue the improvement of relations with communist circles to cope actively with the situation and that he would deal circumspectly especially with the northern countries, which are deeply connected to the Korean peninsula.

This was not the first time the so called northward diplomacy, which pursues the improvement of relations with communist circles, has been disclosed. Since the era of the previous dictator, they have called for it in order to receive recognition that they, who have no real power in colonial South Korea, are independent and to break away from the isolation at home and abroad.

This is what can be said about his remarks: Why did they tell the hackneyed story again by turning their face away from our proposal for holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea for the peaceful solution of the Korean question at a time when our proposal is becoming the focus of public opinion at home and abroad and the voices calling for an early realization of the tripartite talks are rising?

Touching on the increasing military threat in Northeast Asia, the puppet foreign minister explained that improving relations with the communist circles is necessary for easing tension in this region.

Today's aggravated tension in Northeast Asia, especially around the Korean peninsula, has not been caused by anyone but the U.S. imperialists, who are occupying South Korea, and their policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who are extremely aggravating the situation in this region by inciting war fever and staging the "Team Spirit - 84" joint military exercise with the mobilization of as many as some 200,000 troops and vast amounts of military equipment, including nuclear weapons, in South Korea and its surrounding seas.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base by introducing innumerable nuclear weapons. They are trying to introduce even medium-range missiles, such as the Pershing II and cruise missiles, which can reach far beyond the boundaries of Korea, into South Korea. This shows that the brunt of the U.S. imperialists' invasion is not aimed only at the northern half of the republic.

The stark fact is that the party concerned [tangsaja], following after the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, is making the U.S. forces — the source of war — continuously stay in South Korea, inciting South-North confractation, kicking up war rackets, threatening peace, and aggravating the situation. It is preposterous and funny for the party concerned to clamor as if northward diplomacy were a way to ease tension, while setting aside this stark fact.

Putting forth morthward diplomacy, they are looking longingly at the socialist countries. This is not aimed at easing tension, but at making some contact with those countries at all events and providing a precondition for cross-recognition.

Fabricating two Koreas by helping some socialist and capitalist countries respectively cross-recognize the South and the North and winning international approval of it is the consistent policy of the U.S. imperialists, aimed at fixing the division of Korea and perpetuating the colonial rule over South Korea.

Following such a two Koreas policy of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets are laying obstacles to the peaceful solution of the Korean question by opposing our proposal for tripartite talks and continuously inciting South-North confrontation, too.

Cross-recognition, aimed at fixing the country's artificial division, could nave ease the tension on the Korean peninsula. Unreasonably dividing one nation and one territory will only serve as a way to deepen South-North confrontation and aggravate the tension.

This is eloquently proven by the history of division, which has lasted for nearly 40 years.

At present, the world's progressive countries denounce the South Korean regime as the U.S. imperialists' colonial puppet regime with which dignified, independent nations cannot keep company. They refuse to have relations with it.

Because the South Korean puppets are not an object with which one can keep company, socialist countries and many newly-emerging nations did not dispatch delegates to the 70th IPU general meeting in Seoul last fall. Those countries which value national dignity, sovereignty, and Korea's peace and peaceful reunification will not do anything now, or in the future, that would help the puppets' criminal scheme of opposing our country's reunification, perpetuating division, and threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

If they are interested in easing tension in Korea and Asia, the South Korean puppets ought to [ungdang] first stop the war racket and the scheme of perpetuating division which they are kicking up under the command of the U.S. imperialists. It is hypocritical and ridiculous to advocate improving relations with the communist circles while putting forth anticommunist confrontation as a lifelong task.

The South Korean side should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks as a realistic way to solve the Korean question peacefully. Its attitude toward the tripartite talks will serve as a touchstone to determine whether it really desires to ease tension on the Korean peninsul and in Northeast Asia.

SOUTH 'PREY' TO U.S., OTHER FOREIGN BANKS

SK051033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- Branches of foreign banks in South Korea raked up net profits to the tune of 7,540 million won in the first eight months of last year, according to a report.

The foreign bank branches which have wormed their way into South Korea, taking advantage of the puppet clique's treacheries, have battened on colossal profits year after year, enjoying all "special favors." The biggest share of the profits go to branches of the United States such as the Chase Manhattan and the Bank of America. Their annual profits are reportedly double or treble the capital or more.

South Korea has been reduced to a prey to U.S. and other foreign banks.

JAPAN'S DISTORTION OF HISTORY TERMED 'SHAMELESS'

SK301610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article by academician, doctor and professor Kim Sok-hyong denouncing the Japanese reactionaries' more persistent distortion of history for covering up the criminal record of the Japanese militarists. Kim Sok-hyong declares that the historians of our republic sternly condemn the Japanese reactionary authorities' distortion of history.

Already in 1982 the Japanese authorities incurred strong denunciation at home and abroad for their beautifying and defending the Japanese imperialists' Korean aggression in the past and insulting the righteous liberation struggle of the Korean people for defending sovereignty in authorizing middle and high school textbooks. But they have given instructions to revise the textbooks for 1985 for the worse in authorizing them.

What is characteristic of their distortion of history this time is the embellishment of Japanese imperialism in a more crafty and vicious way in the historical description already denounced, the article notes, and continues:

Shameless, indeed, are the authorisation instructions of the Japanese authorities to strike off history the figures of the Koreans brutally murdered by the Japanese imperialists in the March I popular uprising and the great earthquake in 1923 in Kanto District or quote in textbooks the drastically understated figures published by the then Japanese imperialist authorities, sharply cut to some 720,000 the number of the Korean workers taken to Japan by force and overdriven, who actually numbered more than 1.5 million, and write that they went to Japan "at their free will," not forced. The Japanese authorities are defending Japanese militarism with a string of sophism which can convince no one.

The Japanese reactionaries, notes the article, contend that the "argument for Korean invasion," the brigandish aggressive theory of Takamori Saigo on "conquering" Korea, originated from the closed-door policy pursued in Korea, argue that the invasion of Kanghwa Island by the Japanese pirate ship "Unyo-go" was not an "invasion" and deny the Japanese imperialists' barbaric grab of Korean peasants' land through a "land survey" in the 1910s.

The shamelessness of the Japanese reactionary authorities in their current scheme to revise the textbooks for the worse finds clearer manifestation in their instructions to write about the "change of names" forced upon the Koreans by the Japanese imperialists and their obliteration of the Korean language in such a manner that "education in the Japanese language and change of names are not considered to have been aimed at the negation of the national character itself."

The viciousness of the Japanese reactionary authorities in this scheme is found in the fact that they renamed the straits which had so far been inscribed as Korean Strait and Tsushima Strait in modern times "Tsushima Strait." This vividly reveals their militarist design to invade Korea again.

Noting that in their manoeuvres to revise textbooks for the worse the Japanese reactionaries insult the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people for chajusong (independence) while persistently defending the criminal acts of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and beautifying Japanese imperialism, the article says that powerful "resistance against Japan" broke out in all parts of Korea, including the struggle of the Chon Bong-chun's peasant army under the slogan of "rejection of the West and Japan" in 1894. Such act of the Japanese reactionaries, declares the article, is chiefly aimed at describing the Korean nation as an impotent nation which does not resist, even if the country's sovereignty is violated.

The article demands that the Japanese reactionary authorities promptly give up the textbook revision scheme and fairly write past history as it was.

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ANTI-JAPANESE MEETING

SK031623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- Papers here today observe the 45th anniversary of the Beidadingzi meeting (April 3, 1939) held in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In an article titled "New Spring of Advance to the Homeland" NODONG SINMUN says: At the meeting of commanding personnel of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army held in Beidadingzi the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made the historic speech "Let Us Continue To Strike Powerful Counterblows at the Japanese Imperialist Aggressors and Advance to the Homeland."

In his speech the great leader summed up the proud victory won in the more than 100 days' arduous march and put forward a new strategic policy of readvance to the homeland. He stressed that for the moment we must launch the spring offensive to strike at the enemy strongholds in the border areas along the Amnok River and make thoroughgoing preparations for the operation of advance into the homeland and then the main unit of the KPRA should advance on the Musan area to infuse hope of national resurrection in the groaning people and actively inspire them to participate in the anti-Japanese struggle.

He noted that at the same time, we must dispatch political operatives and small detachments to various parts of the homeland to restore and put in order the wrecked revolutionary organisations and expand them and thereby firmly unite the broad masses opposing Japanese imperialism and rouse them as one to the front for national liberation. He also set forth the policy of launching new operation by large units in the area northeast of Mt Paektu after successfully concluding the operation of advance on the Musan area.

The policy of the operation of advance on the Musan area was an outstanding policy which could be put forward only by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who was paving the road of our revolution under the banner of chuche, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation.

Brilliantly embodied in this policy was the unshakable chuche-based stand of the great leader that the Korean revolution should be carried out to the end by our people themselves on the responsibility of the Korean communists in whatever adversity and his great plan to lead the Korean revolution as a whole to a continued upsurge on the basis of the already achieved success.

The great leader advanced into the homeland again in May 1939, personally leading the main unit of the KPRA and led the historic battle in the Musan area to a brilliant victory, thus raising high the torch of liberation over our dark land.

The operation of advance on the Musan area organized and directed by the great leader was a historic event which once again powerfully demonstrated to the whole world that Korea was alive and the Korean people would fight to the end against the Japanese imperialists to achieve the independence of the country without fail.

KOREANS IN JAPAN MARK PUSAN ARSON INCIDENT

SKO50812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- Meetings and a demonstration of Korean residents in Japan were held on the occasion of the second anniversary of the struggle of setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, according to the April 2 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a Korean newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan").

At the meeting which was held in Osaka on March 18 under the sponsorship of "Mindan"-leaning organisations was attended by members of the sponsor organisations and many Korean residents in Kansai District.

Speaking at the meeting, the chairman of the Osaka headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong) bitterly denounced the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique bringing the tensions on the Korean peninsula to the highest pitch by staging the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises, the largest in scale in history, together with the U.S. imperialists, while harping on "North-South dialogue." A demonstration was held prior to the meeting.

A meeting of Korean and Japanese youth denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was held on March 16 under the sponsorship of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the "South Korean Youth Union in Japan" and the Osaka Council of Japan-Korea Solidarity.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR NOTED

SKO60401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing April 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, met Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China, on the afternoon of April 4 in Zhongnanhai, Beijing. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion.

SENEGAL'S ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE MARKED

Kim Il-song Greeting

SKO31630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on April 2 to Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Sengal, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Senegal. The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency, the Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Senegalese people on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, I wish Your Excellency and your people greater success in the work for the prosperity and democratic development of the country.

Kim Yong-nam Message

SKO40842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) — Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Commemorative Meeting Held

SKO40843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA) -- A meeting marking the 24th anniversary of the independence of Senegal was held on April 3 at the Chollima House of Culture under the co-sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Senegal Friendship Association.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal.

The meeting was attended by Yi Sok-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Hong Hyon-chong, deputy general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, who are vice-chairmen of the Korea-Senegal Friendship Association, and personages concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made at the meeting.

BANGLADESH ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALLS ON LEADERS

Talk With Kim Il-song

SK311559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on March 31 received C.M. Murshed, Bangladesh ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and an official of the Bangladesh Embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

Meets Kim Yong-nam

SK022223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on April 2 met and had a talk with C.M. Murshed, Bangladesh ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

Present there were a personage concerned and an official of the Bangladesh Embassy in Pyongyang.

ARTICLE STRESSES LOYALTY, FIDELITY TO PARTY, LEADER

SK030043 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 29 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 30 March special article: "A Precious Guideline That Has Enabled Guiding Functionaries To Accomplish Their Mission as Leading Members of the Revolution"]

[Text] Functionaries are the core forces of the party and the leading members of the revolution. Having earlier set forth a revolutionary policy for firmly preparing cadre members based on profound insight into the important position and role of functionaries in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work, our party has thoroughly implemented this policy. In particular, proceeding from the importance of education work in training and preparing cadre members, our party has paid close attention to the work of helping college students prepare themselves in their school days as communist-type revolutionaries and successfully fulfill their duty as cadre members of the country in their social life after graduation.

Thanks to the great leader's correct policy for training the cadre members of the people and to his wise leadership, many institutes of higher education, such as the Kim Il-song University, were established in our country shortly after liberation. Many cadre members of the people have been trained at these institutes.

In the 1960's, when a new change took place in a socialist construction; the revolution was assigned the important task of further increasing the political and ideological level and capabilities of cadre members. During this period, our party set forth a clear idea and policy for correctly solving this issue. In this connection, the historic document issued on 30 March 1964, entitled "Let Us Become Revolutionaries Who Are Endlessly Faithful to the Party and the Leader," was of great significance. In this document, our party profoundly clarified the need for functionaries to bear loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song deep in their hearts, to responsibly perform their assigned revolutionary task with an attitude of being masters, and to adopt a correct work method and style.

The idea, theory, and policy set forth in the document have been brilliantly materialized in carrying out the revolution, displaying great vitality.

The correct explanation of the ideological and spiritual feature of functionaries is a primary question in training them to become masters of the revolution.

In this document, our party earlier primarily called for regarding loyalty as revolutionary fidelity. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: Devoting everything to the struggle for the leader constitutes revolutionary fidelity that the revolutionary warriors who have grown up in the bosom of the leader should naturally possess. Comrades should totally entrust the leader with their own destiny and should advance only along the road indicated by the leader.

The need for guiding functionaries to show deep loyalty to the party and the leader poses a basic question in achieving the chuche revolutionary cause.

The idea in the document that we should regard loyalty as revolutionary fidelity is correct, because it is based on the scientific analysis of relations between the leader and warriors and of the basic personality which revolutionary warriors should possess.

It is the noble feature of communists that they value revolutionary fidelity. To loyally hold in high esteem the leader of the working class is regarded by true communists as natural revolutionary fidelity.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim II-song is the benefactor of all the people and our functionaries in their political life and is a great leader who has provided them with a worthwhile life and happiness. Without the high political condidence and consideration of the respected and beloved leader, we cannot imagine that workers and their sons and daughters who were once abandoned in the past like gravel on the roads are carrying out their work as the leading members of the revolution, as we see today.

All the people in our country receive education. Higher education in particular is developing in our country today. As a result, cadre ranks are composed of those who have received higher education. Therefore, college education is very important. In their school days, college students make the chuche idea and the party line and policies based on it their own flesh and bones and master high cultural and technological knowledge which is useful to the Korean revolution. Along with this, they experience a valuable life which enables them to highly display their ideological and volitional unity and revolutionary comradeship in their organized lives.

As indicated in the document of our party, college students learn the profound truth of the revolution and master various valuable and practical experiences by properly carrying out their studies through the vigorous implementation of the 10,000 page book-reading movement. Thus, in their school days college students develop into able communist revolutionaries armed with a revolutionary outlook on the world and are firmly prepared to become guiding functionaries who are loyal to the party and the leader.

In the document, our party has elucidated detailed ways for functionaries to maintain loyalty as their revolutionary sense of obligation. What is important here is that functionaries should not forget the great leader's great love and warm consideration extended to them. Whenever they are accorded honor and happiness in their work and lives, functionaries should think of the respected and beloved leader's warm consideration first. By so, doing, their hearts can burn with the lofty and single feeling to repay the leader's benevolence and advance along the single road of loyalty without deviation.

With the document's clarification of the unique ideology of maintaining loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a revolutionary sense of obligation, an ideological and theoretical weapon, with which the revolutionary cause of chuche can be firmly safeguarded generation after generation, has been provided for the first time.

The great significance of the document lies precisely in the fact that 20 years ago, when the situation at home and abroad was very complicated, it provided a mighty weapon, with which the lifeline of the revolution was able to be maintained firmly, by elucidating this great ideology.

In the document, our party has also elucidated how loyalty to the party and the leader should be expressed. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Loyalty to the leader and the party should find expression in carrying out assigned revolutionary tasks properly. In the document, our party has clarified in detail the problem reliably defending the revolutionary outposts, regardless of the degree of their importance, the problem of carrying out assigned revolutionary tasks properly, and the problem of promoting political and practical talent and ability.

Working at the revolutionary outposts assigned by the party is the great honor and happiness of functionaries. Functionaries should not choose revolutionary outposts that they like at any time or any place. By not doing so, they can successfully carry out the revolution and construction.

As indicated in the document, functionaries should not hesitate at all, no matter how hard their revolutionary tasks assigned by the party may be or what arduous places their revolutionary outposts may be, but should work hard to devotedly defend their revolutionary outposts, as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters did in the past.

Commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the past bravely carried out even small unit battles, whenever the revolution demanded, breaking through the tight security nets of the enemies, and went so far as to organize underground fronts in the rear areas of the enemies. Such a struggle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters constitutes a model showing how revolutionaries and communists should defend their revolutionary outposts.

The document has elucidated that functionaries' loyalty finds expression in properly carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party with a lofty sense of responsibility. This ideology has become a guideline in ensuring that all our functionaries exemplarily carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks by displaying their lofty sense of responsibility and wisdom.

The promotion of political and practical talent and ability is an important requirement for carrying out revolutionary tasks properly. Therefore, functionaries unable to carry out the party line and policies cannot correctly carry them out in a timely manner, no matter how hard they may try to be loyal to the party and the leader.

Proceeding from this, our party, in its document, has emphasized the problem of strengthening the education of functionaries, particularly these functionaries who have just advanced into society after their college graduation.

Comrades who have just graduated from colleges have not reached the end of their endeavour, study, and struggle but are just standing at the starting point of their advancement into society. This is the ideology elucidated by our party at present.

This ideology reflects the party's idea that those young functionaries who have just advanced into society after their graduation should not have even the slightest self-admiration or arrogant attitude, but should make a new start at their assigned revolutionary outposts.

Our reality is characterized by the rapid development of the revolution and construction. Therefore, without hard study, functionaries fall behind at all times politically and in their practical jobs. At the same time, they cannot correctly organize or mobilize the masses in the implementation of the party policies.

Thanks to the strengthening of study among them, however, which proceeded from the will of ourparty, guiding functinaries have been able to correctly organize and lead the struggle to implement the party policies.

In its document, our party has detailed the problems which arises in improving the work method and work style and in strengthening the revolutionary organizational life.

When the document was announced for the first time, the work of embodying the Chongsanri method and Chongsan-ri spirit created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was being vigorously waged within the entire party. In this document, our party, which has taken the implementation of the new ideologies, theories, and policies advanced by the respected and beloved leader as its lofty and sacred mission, has indicated the need for functionaries to possess people-oriented traits.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Functionaries should always be humble and modest in their work and lives. In order to carry out their work and conduct their lives among the masses properly, functionaries should be prudent in their words and deeds and should treat people politely and with humility.

Humility and modesty are lofty people-oriented traits which not only bring one to respect and mingle with the masses in a faimiliar manner, but also to live and act in an ordinary and informal manner in conformity with the manner of the masses' lives and acts.

The correctness of the ideology calling for possessing the people-oriented trait which has been indicated in the document is seen in the fact that this ideology has been based on the scientific analysis of the people-oriented character of our party and the essential character of chuche-type revolutionaries.

As the respected and beloved leader has emphasized, our party is the revolutionary party which has its roots deep in the masses and has served the people. Therefore, our functionaries, who have grown up in the bosom of such a party and who work for the people, should have humble and modest popular traits.

Functionaries who become arrogant or strut around simply because they have grown up as national cadres and have important positions cannot win respect or love from the masses. This is the important idea which has been emphasized in the document.

Our party has urged functionaries to always listen to the people in advancing their opinions, to respect these opinions, and to learn candidly from them in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching that the people are excellent teachers.

The document says that functionaries should set an example by adopting a people-minded work style. In the course of implementing party lines and policies, difficult and arduous tasks may emerge. If so, functionaries should tackle this work ahead of others. Setting an example is more politically powerful than 1,000 words.

Since the publication of this document, our party has declared in many documents that thoroughly adopting the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas -- our party's traditional work method -- is the aspect which we should basically grasp in improving our work method and style. The document set forth the task of strengthening revolutionary organizational life.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We should have a correct view on and attitude toward organizations and should develop the spirit of thoroughly relaying on organizations in our work and daily life. We should make it our habit to disclose what we have in our minds before organizations and to report to organizations on all problems that arise.

Organizational life is the blast furnace for ideological training and is a school for revolutionary indoctrination. Through revolutionary organizational life, all functionaries can maintain their political life and develop their loyality to the party and the leader.

As clarified in the document, the important thing for functionaries in strengthening revolutionary organizational life is to develop the spirit of thoroughly relaying on organizations in their work and daily lives, of making reports to organizations on problems that come up in their work and daily lives without omission, of solving these problems by canvassing opinions from organizations, and of independently and daily evaluating the results of their work and daily lives. This is one of the methods of correcting and timely revealing and of soundly leading organizational life.

Through the struggle to implement our party's policy for strengthening organizational life and for improving work method and style, a correct view on and attitude toward organizations have developed among functionaries, party members, and workers and a change has taken place in their work style as a whole.

Indeed, the historic document entitled, "Let Us Become Revolutionaries Who Are Endlessly Faithful to the Party and the Leader" is a guideline which has given a correct solution to the theoretical and practical questions in training all functionaries — the leading members of the revolution — to become true communist revolutionaries and is the banner of the struggle to achieve the chuche revolutionary cause successfully with single-hearted lyalty which will be inherited generation after generation. One of the great achievements attained by the glorious party center in building the party and for the revolution is that he firmly organized the core forces of the party, that he set forth a policy for brilliantly solving the question of cadre members, the leading members of the revolution, and that he has thoroughly implemented this policy.

Today, functionaries are assigned the honorable task of vigorously accelerating the cause of chuche in the entire party and society. To accomplish their duty as the leading members of the revolution in achieving this noble cause, our functionaries should organize and lead all work in accordance with the intent of the party and the leader by strengthening the study of party documents as well as that of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party has published numerous documents. These documents comprehensively expound ideas, theories, and policies on the work of inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause.

Only when all functionaries systematically study the documents our party published in important, historic periods can they closely understand the greatness of the party and the wise nature of its nature its leadership and successfully accomplish their duty in accordance with the intent of the party. All functionaries should bear loyalty to the party and the leader in mind as their revolutionary creed and fidelity and should reliably defend the revolutionary outposts assigned to them so that they can positively contribute to achieving the cause of imbuing the entire party and society with the chuche idea.

NODONG SINMUN ON MOBILIZING INNER RESERVES

SK311230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 29 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 30 March editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate Production and Construction by Actively Searching Out and Moblizing Inner Reserves"]

[Text] One of the important things today is to actively search out and mobilize inner reserves in all sectors at a time when every place is more vigorously staging the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" in accordance with the call of the Party Central Committee to achieve new revolutionary upswings in socialist economic construction.

At the moment, our party demands that we attain this year's goal ahead of schedule by vigorously staging the struggle to do away with the phenomenon of waste and mobilize and utilize inner reserves to the maximum in all sectors of the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important thing is to mobilize inner reserves and potential in the people's economy to the maximum and develop all sectors at a high level by depending on the superiority of the socialist system and on the creativity of the masses.

Actively mobilizing and utilizing the inner reserves is an indispensable demand in accelerating production and construction at a high speed by depending on the production potential which is already provided.

Much inner reserve will emerge in the process of accelerating socialist economic construction. Mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves serves as a permanent factor for increasing production and as an important factor that will help quickly accelerate the socialist economic construction even though a large investment is not made.

Under the party's wise leadership, a firm foundation for the self-reliant economy, on which we can produce all things necessary for economic construction and people's living with our own efforts and technologies, has been laid in our country. When we mobilize and utilize well such an economic potential which our people have provided by tightening their belts and struggling hard, we can further increase the speed of march of socialist economic construction and can more quickly improve the people's material and cultural life.

Moreover, the issue of actively searching out and mobilzing inner reserves is all the more urgent today in connection with the fact that we are faced with vast economic tasks and the difficult task of attaining grand prospective targets ahead of schedule.

Today, we are staging the vigorous struggle to attain the Second 7-Year Pl an and the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction. In particular, in this year, we should achieve an epochal advance in successfully seizing the peaks of the Second 7-Year Plan and accomplishing the 10 major prospective targets by vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction.

All vast tasks facing us are premised on the fact that we mobilize inner reserves which we have already created to the maximum. Therefore, only when we actively do away with waste in labor, facilities, raw materials, materials, and funds in all sectors of the people's economy and mobilize and utilize to the maximum all potnetial for the increase in production by vigorously staging the struggle for economization and for the mobilization of inner reserves in all sectors of the people's economy can we excellently accomplish the tasks assigned to us and can we continue to develop the economy at a high speed by normalizing production at a high level.

We have production potential in every sector and at every unit. The more we search them out, the more unlimitedly we can find them. Only when we exert our efforts to correctly mobilize and utilize inner reserves alone can we resolve many questions arising from the performance of this year's plan for the people's economy. In is in this connection as one of the urgent questions arising from socialist economic management — that our party regards the issue of endlessly increasing production by doing away with the phenomenon of waster in the present day and by actively mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves.

Embodied in the party's demand for mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves to the maximum is the wise leadership of our party which is leading socialist economic construction to endless upswings by always sagaciously elucidating the ways to accomplish the high goals of battles and by brilliantly realizing those ways through the struggle by the entire party and all the people.

Also, the party's demand reflects our party's firm will to display the might of unity and cohesion of our people firmly ralled around the party and the leader by vigorously pushing ahead with the economic construction and by triumphantly accomplishing this year's plan and the Second 7-Year Plan.

All sectors and all units of the people's economy should correctly understand the party's intentions and demands and vigorously carry out the work to mobilize inner reserves through struggle by all the masses.

All party members and workers should be mobilized in the work to do away with the phenomenon of waste and to mobilize and utilize inner reserves to the maximum.

Our people are people of (?conviction) who have struggled, going through fire and water, to accomplish every heavy task of the revolution, upholding the party's militant calls.

Today, when our party regards the issue of doing away with the phenomenon of waste and mobilizing inner reserves to the maximum as an important demand, all party members and workers should be actively mobilized in this work with more burning loyalty to the party and the revolution and with higher political and ideological determination than ever before.

To this end, guiding functionaries should, above all, mingle with the masses who are engaged in production and vigorously carry out political work among them, thereby making them one in the work to actively economize raw materials and materials and to search out inner reserves with consciousness befitting masters.

It is our party's consistent principle of revolution and construction to increase the revolutionary zeal of the masses who are engaged in production by intensifying political work -- work with people. The masses who are engaged in production are the masters of the country and production. Great victory will be won when the work to mobilize inner reserves is also carried out through the masses' high consciousness.

All party functionaries, administrative and economic functionaries, and members of the three revolution teams movement should deeply mingle with the masses who are engaged in production and deeply explain to and inculcate in them the great leader Comrade Kim II-song's teachings and the party's demands to do away with the phenomenon of waste and to mobilize and utilize inner reserves to the maximum, thereby increasing their consciousness as masters. Thus, they should make the masses actively participate in the struggle to positively economize raw materials, fuels, and materials and mobilize and utilize inner reserves with a deep consciousness of being the masters of the plants and farms.

Only when guiding functionaries closely plan and supervise orgainzational work from the correct standpoint can they effectively mobilize and utilize inner reserves. Because every sector and every unit under the guiding functionaries face vast tasks, the functionaries can excellently fulfill their assigned tasks only by staging a dogged struggle with the indomitable fighting spirit.

If they think first of the conditions to guarantee the normalization and increase of production, the functionaries cannot successfully accomplish this year's struggle tasks.

All functionaries should plan and supervise the work of mobilizing reserves with a firm resolve to carry out the economic task, searching out and mobilizing to the utmost all potential reserves in the sectors and units to which they belong with indomitable revolutionary spirit, like Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang-su, and other young communists who were endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim II-song during the era of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In particular, the functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and of places and enterprises should evoke the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the masses, accurately set up the objectives and plans for mobilizing reserves in their sectors and units, make appropriate assignments, and ensure that all potential reserves are mobilized.

It is meaningless only to find the reserves. Functionaries should wage an active struggle so that the inner reserves discovered may be used in actual production and construction, and should properly grasp and efficiently guide the situation to turn the reserves found in the lower echelon units into production and construction.

Also, party organizations and economic guiding functionaries should understand accurately the principles of socialist economic guidance and management, as required by the Taean work system, thereby improving economic guidance and enterprise management, and should bring about maximum savings and production.

Waging a vigorous campaign for technological innovations is an important step in mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves actively. Technological innovation is an important factor that enables improvement in technological and economic standards, including the standard of materials consumption and the capacity of labor, as well as improvements in the capacity of facilities and their use.

In all sectors and units of the people's economy, a mass campaign for technological innovations should be waged vigorously, and, by comprehensively introducing new technology and advanced work methods, technological and economic standards should be improved continuously, increasing production and construction with the labor, facilities, and materials available.

In particular, party organizations and functionaries should give scientists and the technicians assignments in the fields of scientific research and technological innovations to improve technological and economic standards, and should assist them vigorously.

The work of mobilizing inner reserves cannot be thought of apart from the struggle to economize. The party Central Committee's letter to the entire party membership appealed for strengthening the struggle to economize in all sectors of people's economy and to be meticulous with the nation's economy. All functionaries and workers should follow the example of the revolutionary traits of the anti-Japanese revolutionaries who ensured the combat victory of units with little food, ammunition, and arms, and should treasure the property of the state and society, do their best to use it sparingly, and preserve it as best they can. By so doing, they may even save the labor of 1 man, 1 watt of electricity, 1 gram of coal or construction material and cement, a piece of string, a drop of oil, and a penny of funds.

Also, the role of the supervisory and control organizations should be enhanced; mass struggle should be waged to overcome wasteful phenomena; order and discipline in utilizing labor, facilities, raw and other materials, and funds should be firmly established; and control should be strengthened, thereby absolutely preventing even the slightest waste.

Enhancing quality is an important step in increasing production and savings. All functionaries should be accurately aware that only when quality is enhanced can they increase production while saving raw and other materials and labor, and should push ahead with a vigorous struggle to enhance quality.

Today, when vigorous mass work to mobilize and utilize inner reserves is being waged, strengthening the role of party organizations and the three revolutions teams is important.

Party organizations and the three revolutions teams in all sectors of the people's economy should adhere to and thoroughly carry through the party policy on preventing waste and on mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves, and, through active propaganda and agitation offensives, should strongly organize and mobilize the masses of broad strata in the work of mobilizing inner reserves.

ROLE OF PYONGYANG PEOPLE'S STUDY HOUSE HAILED

SK051559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- Two years have passed since the Grand People's Study House opened (April 1, 1982) in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this period the house has made a great contribution to the intellectualisation of the whole society. It performs the mission of correspondence university, a centre for the intellectualisation of the whole society. In the past more than 3,700 lectures and short-courses were organized there, which were participated in by more than 123,000 scientists, technicians. experts, students and working people.

Lectures and short-courses were held in various forms and ways including requested lecture, tape-recoreed lecture, television lecture and on-the-spot lecture on the subjects of the present trend of development of science and technology and the problems of significance in the development of our science and technology and the national economy. Lectures were given by authoritative scholars and experts.

The number of book readers and borrowers has totalled more than 1.89 million since the opening of the house. Among them were over 120,000 people in local areas who read books, borrowing them through correspondence or on-the-spot service.

The house dispatched service teams to more than 300 major factories, enterprises and construction sites to disseminate many books.

All these successes were achieved under the energetic guidance and constant care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is brilliantly realizing the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the intellectualisation of the whole society.

The dear leader explained in detail all problems arising in the operation of the house and established with originality all well-knit study system with lecture as the main form in conformity with the conditions of the house. And he provided the house with book stock, best equipment and facilities for lecture, etc. As a result, the house could successfully perform its fuction and role as a grand seat of study for all people.

The library with a capacity of 30 million volumes has been further enriched with Korean books including ancient books of great value as a national treasure and books from many countries of the world. In the last two years 300,000 books were donated to the house from more than 80 countries.

Foreigners visit this modernly-appointed house almost every day. In the last period the heads of state of more than 10 countries and upwards of 4,260 delegations from over 120 countries visited the house.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM, ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

SKO52225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- Today is the fourth anniversary of the enforcement of the public health law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Korea marks this significant day as day of public health every year.

The adoption of the public health law provided the Korean people with a firm legal guarantee to enjoy a long life in good health and lead a more civilized and happier life.

In Korea where the state looks after the life and health of the people on its full responsibility, communistic policies have been in force in the domain of public health. As a result, the average life span of people has been lengthened 36 years as against the preliberation days to reach 74 years and the mortality rate decreased to one-fifth.

This is a precious fruition of the wise guidance and paternal solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who spare nothing for the promotion of the people's health.

In Korea where the hospital network is distributed in a proportionate way in all parts of the country, the therapeutic and prophylactic system has been thoroughly established to ensure the benefit of complete and universal, free medical treatment to the working people.

The numper of public health organs has increased nearly 50 times as against that right after liberation and the number of beds and doctors per 10,000 people reached 130 and 24 respectively in 1982.

Medical service to the people has risen to a high level. With the introduction of the section doctor system, an advanced medical service system, everyone has a doctor who is in charge of him. The number of out-going medical assistance per capita stood at 18.5 in 1982. Along with the progress of detailed specialization of medical service, many specialised hospitals have been built.

In Korea which lays main emphasis on prophylactic medicine, the preventive medical service is given through a state and social movement.

The conversion of the ri clinics in the countryside into hospitals was realised ten years ago and now the county people's hospitals are being built up better into polyclinical hospitals.

To take the Anju County people's hospital as an instance, it has turned into a modern hospital with 25 specialised sections and 500 beds. Compared with ten years ago, the number of doctors has grown 4 times. The hospital with a total floor space of over 10,000 square metres has 6 buildings including those of out-patient treatment, operation and in-patient treatment and sufficient facilities for scientific diagnosis and treatment. There are nearly 300 apparatuses of 180 kinds including heart activity projecting and recording apparatuses, dental chairs, prematurely-born baby incubators. The hospital also has pharmaceutical establishments for making more than 120 kinds of efficient medicines.

Huge investments are directed to this domain in Korea where the modernisation and scientisation of public health are progressing apace.

Last year more than 50 hospitals and clinics were built. At present the construction of more modern hospitals is going on in Pyongyang, South Pyongyan and South Hwanghae Provinces and other parts of the country.

KIM IL-SONG'S HEALTH CONDITION REPORTEDLY 'SERIOUS'

SK052248 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Report from correspondent Chong Yong-sok, in Tokyo]

[Text] It has been learned that information stating the health of the puppet North's Kim Il-song is serious is briskly circulating among observers of the puppet North's affairs in Japan.

A media source observing the moves of puppet North Korea revealed that Kim Il-song's health has recently taken a serious turn for the worse. This information has been confirmed in Beijing and Moscow. There are various indications that Red China and the Soviet Union are going into action to cope with the situation after Kim Il-song's death.

NORTH SAID IN 'ULTRAEMERGENCY' ALERT STATUS

SK050651 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Today's edition of TONGIL ILBO, published in Tokyo, reports that the whole of North Korea is now on ultraemergency alert status. Correspondent Chong Yong-sok in Tokyo reports:

[Begin recording] Today's edition of TONGIL ILBO, published in Tokyo, reports that the whole of North Korea is now on ultraemergency alert status. According to this report, quoting a source well versed in upper North Korean circles, the ultraemergency alert status was called by the Kim Chong-il faction.

It has been learned that the faction called the emergency alert posture in order to prevent in advance the possible explosion of dissatisfaction with and resistance against the Kim Chong-il faction's outrages on the occasion of the celebrations to be held throughout North Korea to mark Kim Il-song's birthday on 15 April. The source said that on two occasions -- 7 and 29 March -- Pyongyang radio stressed the need to smash hostile elements and that this was because resistance to Kim Chong-il is gradually expanding.

Meanwhile, the source said that Red China is seriously worried about Kim Chong-il's (?radical) policy toward the South. It said that PRC Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang is hurrying to visit Pyongyang in May so as to check such a policy.

This has been Chong Yong-sok of the Korea Broadcasting System from Tokyo. [end recording]

DPRK DELEGATES UNUSUALLY GRACIOUS AT IPU MEETING

SK062308 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 84 p 5

[From the "Press Pocket" feature]

[Text] The Korean delegation to the general conference of the Inter-Parliament Union now being held in Geneva, Switzerland, was somewhat puzzled by the "unusual" friendly attitude of North Korean delegates during the first-day session of the IPU on Monday. The North Korean delegates led by Son Song-pil, vice chairman of Pyongyang's Supreme People's Council, approached the Korean delegates in the isle of the main session hall and offered to shake their hands.

It was especially interesting when Son Said to chief delegate Rep. Kown Chong-tal, saying "It is nice meeting you after a quite long time." Then, he said, "We should negotiate instead of quarrelling from now on."

With this ingratiating gesture by North Koreans, a member of the South Korean delegation said that they seemed to want to mollify possible offensives by the Korean delegation over the Rangoon bomb incident during the IPU conference.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS SURROUNDING BASKETBALL GAMES

North Urged to Join

SKO60251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP) -- President of the Asian Basketball Confederation (ABC) Yi Pyong-hui Thursday said that the first trip to Seoul by a Chinese basketball team to compete in the eighth Asian Junior Basketball Championships is a "triumph of amateur sports over political barriers" between South Korea and China. The 34-member Chinese basketball squad flew into Seoul Thursday afternoon to become the first athletes from China to set foot on South Korean soil in roughly 40 years. Yi told reporters here that if China opens its door to non-sports fields as well as sports areas to South Korea, "it would contribute greatly to maintaining peace in Asia."

"Although China, which has no diplomatic ties with Seoul, has participated positively in the international basketball event, North Korea is hesitating to join the Asian basketball organization because South Korea holds the ABC presidency," Yi added. He called on Pyongyang to come to the Asian Sports Arena to help unify the divided nation peacefully as brethren.

He went on to say that he will meet with president of the Chinese Basketball Association Mou Zuoyun next week to discuss the scheduling of the forthcoming Asian Women's Basketball Championships, scheduled for Shanghai, this October, and the dispatch of a South Korean national basketball squad to the Shanghai basketball events. Mou, who also is the first vice president of the Asian Basketball Confederation, will join the Chinese basketball squad April 12 in Seoul for an ABC executive meeting on April 14 and 15.

Limit on Flag Display

SKO60031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The flags of nine participating countries, except that of host Korea, will not be hoisted during the eighth Asian Junior Basketball Championships opening in Seoul tomorrow, the organizing committee said yesterday. The committee also decided to use the names of all participating countries in English.

These decisions were taken to avert a possible dispute between China and Taiwan over the identification of their status in the tournament. Both countries are expected to participate.

The committee said, however, that if China wins either the men's or women's divisions, or both, Beijing's flag will be hoisted and their national anthem played. If Taiwan wins the championship in either of the two divisions, or both, it said, the Taiwan Olympic Committee song, approved by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), will be played. Under IOC rules, said the committee, mainland China will be called "China." Taiwan will be referred to as "Chinese-Taipei." The committee originally considered calling Taiwan "CTBA," short for Chinese-Taipei Basketball Association.

These decisions came after a report that Taiwan would boycott the championships if its demand that the championships refrain from flag-hoisting and anthem-playing was not met.

Under the regulations set by the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) and the Asian Basketball Confederation (ABC), Taiwan is not allowed to hoist its national flag or play its national anthem.

The organizing committee said only the national flag of host Korea and the ABC flag will be displayed inside Chamsil Gymnasium, the arena of the championships. The flags of the host country, the ABC and the Korea Amateur Basketball Association (KABA) will be hoisted outside the gymnasium, the committee said.

FOOTBALL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC MEETING 6 APRIL

SK060201 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP) -- A four-member South Korean sports delegation left for China Friday to participate in the 1984 general meeting of the Asian Football Association (AFC) to be held in Canton April 8.

The Korean delegates will receive entry visas to China in Hong Kong and arrive at the southern provincial city of Canton through Macao April 7.

The Korean delegation consists of President of the Korean Football Association Choe Sunyong, director of the association's International Department Sin Chung-sik and two others. The AFC's general meeting will be held April 10 and its committees will convene on April 8-9.

In February, a South Korean tennis squad took part in the second round of Davis Cup preliminaries held in Kunming, southern China, to become the first South Korean sports delegation to enter Communist China.

GENG BIAO CITED ON PRC ATTENDING 1988 OLYMPICS

SK060023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] Geneva (YONHAP) -- A top official of China's National People's Congress (NPC) has remarked that his country would send a national athletic team to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, it was disclosed Wednesday.

Geng Biao, vice chairman of the NPC, China's parliament, made clear China's intention to send a team of athletes to the Seoul Olympic games in a party given by the Japanese delegation at the 71st Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, said an informed source. Geng heads the Chinese delegation to the conference. He was probably the highest Chinese official so far who has said clearly that China would participate in the 1988 Olympics.

Geng was said to have expressed support for the South and North Korean effort to form a Korean single team for participation in the Los Angeles Olympics.

On recent developments on the Korean peninsula, the Chinese official was quoted as saying that stability and peace on the peninsula is vital to China as well as to Japan. Geng attached greater importance to improvements in Sino-American relations, the source said.

China was admitted into the Inter-Parliamentary Union during the current session.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO EAST INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

SKO41119 Seoul YONHAP in English 1057 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to in principle do away with ceilings on the ratio of foreign investments in domestic industries as part of efforts to improve the nation's investment climate for foreigners. Foreign investments in some specific industries, such as mining and shipping, which are regarded as qualified for continued protection, however, will be limited up to 50 percent of total capital, a government source said Wednesday. Cu rrently, foreign investments are allowed in 521 of the 855 business types, according to the Korean standard industrial classification system. Of the 521 business types, 65, or 1.25 percent, are authorized to accept foreign capital participation of up to 100 percent. In the remaining 456 buinsess types, foreign investments are limited to less than 50 percent.

Such limitations will be dropped oreased greatly in the future to attract more foreign investors and stimulate their investments here, the source said. In view of the fact that 100 percent foreign investments are currently allowed in 61 of the 381 business types in the machinery, electricity, textile and chemical sectors, the ratio of foreign investments in other manufacturing sectors will rise considerably, the source added. In the case of some business fields, such as mining and shipping, where foreign investments are limited by law or those regarded as fragile if expanded foreign investments are allowed, the ratio of foreign capital will be exceptionally limited to less than 50 percent of total capital, the source said.

BANK ISSUES REPORT ON 1984 ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

SK310237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 31 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean economy will grow 7.8 percent in real terms this year, 1.5 percentage points less than the estimated rise for 1983, the Korea Development Bank (KDI) said Saturday. In a report on 1984 economic prospects, the government think tank said rising protectionism in advanced countries threatens the nation's economic growth, especially in the field of exports.

In view of the worsening international trade climate, the nation's exports will drop slightly this year. The nation's economy should continue to grow if South Korea is cautious in its outlays for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics in Secul. However, the government could touch off a new round of inflation if spending for the event expands too rapidly, the report added.

Although government measures to prevent real estate speculation have caused a downturn in housing construction, the domestic construction industry will soon recover and investments in fixed facilities will grow 9 percent this year, it said.

Despite the government's tight money policy, funds for business expansion should be more available in 1984 due to brisk capital transactions in the stock market and secondary banking institutions, the report said.

Wage hikes this year will not exceed rises in productivity in all industrial fields except for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The won-dollar exchange rate will not rise more than 2 percent throughout the year, the report said.

CHON SPEAKS AT AIR FORCE ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

SK060241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday called for the nation's Air Force to be ready to eliminate North Korea's war capability by striking at the "heart of the enemy" if the North should launch any reckless provocation. In a commencement speech at the South Korea's Air Force Academy, Chon said establishment of an efficient air defense posture and improvement of the Air Force's combat capability is the "core task" for the nation's reinforcement of security.

Noting that the Air Force has striven to modernize its equipment, including aircraft, and had developed the nation's aviation industry systematically with mass production capability of the Korean-model fighter plane, "Chekong," which already has been deployed, Chun said the Air Force also has exerted its utmost efforts to fulfill the operational demands of modern warfare through establishing a swift response posture with an automated early warning system.

The Air Force has come to possess the capability and posture for a watertight defense of the nation's air space under any condition by intensifying around-the-clock patrol missions, Chon added. Chon pointed out that the possibility for North Korea to invade the South is ever-hightening as interests of the world powers collide sharply around the Korean peninsula. He emphasized that the best strategy to prevent any war and to maintain peace is to secure an absolute superiority of power over the North.

FREED POLITICIANS FORM FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION

SKO51106 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 31 Mar 84 p 2

[From the "Stroll on Political Avenue" column]

[Text] On the afternoon on 30 March some 100 non-parliamentary politicians who have been freed from the political ban, from former ruling and opposition parties, gathered at a place in Tongsung-dong, Seoul, and formed an organization called the "Fraternal Association of Freed Politicians."

In their declaration, the freed politicians said: "We will be aloof from the politics of any political group or political party. We clarify before the people that we will seek free democracy.

Han Kon-su, Pak Yong-man, and Yu Kap-chong, who were among those recently freed from the political ban, an five other former politicians, who have not been freed from the political ban, were invited to this gathering.

Han Kon-su, who has been reported to be preparing to form a new political party, made a speech at the gathering. In the speech, he clarified again his plan on forming a new political party, saying: "I will build a small cottage in which not only those freed from the political ban. but also those who will be freed from the ban in the future can stay."

Han Kon-su then fired denounciations at the DKP. He said: "The DKP has thought of itself as a garden tree. But the shape of a garden tree can be changed in accordance with the will of the master of the house. Such a garden tree cannot be used as wood. Wild flowers are precisely self-growing flowers with immortallity."

USSR'S USTINOV RECEIVES MPR POLITICAL WORKERS

OWO60049 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1616 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 5 (MONTSAME) -- Politbureau Member of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov received on April 2, 1984 a delegation of Mongolian political workers led by head of the Political Board of the Mongolian People's Army, Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting held in friendly atmosphere.

DUGERSUREN RETURNS TO ULAANBAATAR FROM USSR

OW310857 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1701 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 30 (MONTSAME) -- Member of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the M.P.R. M. Dugersuren returned home on March 30 after paying a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

TSEDENBAL SENDS MESSAGE TO GUINEA ON TOURE DEATH

OW310901 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1659 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 30, (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the M.P.R.P. (Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party) Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural Y. Tsedenbal has sent a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, (D.P.G.) and the Standing Commission of the Popular National Assembly of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in connection with the death of Secretary General of the D.P.G., President of the Republic Ahmed Sekou Toure.

TSEDENBAL VISITS FOLK MEDICINE INSTITUE

OW310907 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 30, (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party leader and President Y. Tsedenbal has visited the Institute of Folk Medicine of the M.P.R Health Ministry in Ulaanbaatar and saw its activity. He highly assessed the fruitful work of the institute researchers who for over a decade have been engaged in making preparations from medical herbs on the basis of the recipes of the Mongolian folk medicine. During the past period methods of producing a whole number of medicaments have been worked out at the institute for effectively treating liver, gall-bladder, and respiratory diseases.

BRIEFS

FORESTRY, TIMBER INDUSTRY -- Ulaanbaatar, January 18, (MONTSAME) -- The forestry and timber industry -- one of leading economic branches of socialist Mongolia is developing at a rapid rate. At present, it accounts for more than 10 percent of the country's gross industrial product. In the last years the volume of production of the branch nearly doubled. This year as many as 70 million tugriks have been allotted by the state for developing the industry. This sum will be spent on the reconstruction of a number of existing enterprises and expansion of the scale of forest planting and restoring work. The production of household wooden articles will increase more than 1.5 times as against 1982. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 18 Jan 84 OW]

MASSING OF LARGE VIETNAMESE FORCE REPORTED

BK060210 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Excerpts] A large Vietnamese force is massing around a Kampuchean resistance base at Green Hill, opposite Tatum, in Surin Province, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday. Sources in the National Sihanoukist Army [ANS] said Hanoi troops had brought four 130mm howitzers within firing range of Green Hill. On Wednesday, they said, one regiment and five battalions from the People's Army of Vietnam — including a sapper commando — were moved from Varin District to new bases near Trapeang Tao and Chring. Chring, a small village eight kilometres east of Green Hill, has been sued by the Vietnamese as a key observation post for about a year.

Since April 1, large Vietnamese troop movements have been observed near Green Hill, the main base of Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Three Hanoi battalions have been moved from the interior towards O Smach, the ANS base overrun by Vietnamese forces a year ago. O Smach is 20 Kilometres west of Tatum.

The sources claimed that also on April 1, a Vietnamese division was sent from Siem Reap to 0 Chik village, while 10 armoured trucks went toward Trapeang Tao, seven kilometres south of Greem Hill. Resistance sources fear those trucks may carry artillery. Sihanoukists are especially worried by the apparent arrival of the heavy artillery. "Shelling of a civilian population could be disastrous," Sihanouk's personal representative Prince Norodom Ranariddh told the BANKOK POST. "Since January 24, 1984 we have carefully separated our troops from the civilians in order to avoid any innocent loss of life," he said.

Green Hill was established in April 1983 shortly after the Vietnamese drove the ANS and an estimated 25,000 civilians from 0 Smach. The present civilian population at Green Hill is more than 31,000. While no precise figures exist for the military forces, the ANS comprises some 6,000 armed men, most of whom are based in the Green Hill region. In the absence of ANS Commander-in-Chief General In Tam, the force is being led by General Teap Ben, assisted by division commanders Toan Chay, Svi Toeun and Duong Khem. According to Prince Ranariddh, the area around Green Hill appeared quiet, with sporadic skirmishes around the first line of defence.

Nationalist sources claimed that for the first time, units of the Khmer Rouge were operating in cooperation with the ANS by hitting the supply lines of the Vietnamese. Green Hill is protected by the Dangrek mountain range, leaving the Vietnamese little chance of taking the base -- which is well inside Kampuchea -- without stepping into Thai territory. The Sihanoukists said that by launching military operations in the border areas and violating Thai sovereignty, Vietnam would "hinder the process towards a peaceful and political settlement of the Kampuchean problem" and "constitute a real threat to all free countries of Southeast Asia and particularly the Kingdom of Thailand".

A large-scale attack on Green Hill would also and more immediately constitute the most severe threat to a large population of civilians, some of them having been resettled in less than three times last year (after the loss of Nong Chan in January and O Smach in April). It would also have serious diplomatic and political consequences, notably among Western nations which consider Sihanouk vital to a future settlement.

KOMPONG THOM ACTS AGAINST 'POL POT BANDITS'

BKO40629 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] During the current dry season, the security forces, militiamen, and people of various localities in Kompong Thom Province fought in close cooperation and successfully inflicted heavy losses on the Pol Pot bandits who attempted to rob our people and burn their houses in various forest areas and along the Stoeng Sen River.

During the first 3 months of this year, the security forces and people killed over 200 bandits, wounded over 100 others, and captured 29 others. Moreover, 20 misled persons turned themselves in to the authorities. Our forces and people also seized 32 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war material and seized back over 7 metric tons of rice the bandits stole from the people.

The movement to wipe out the Pol Pot bandits in Kompong Thom Province is now in full swing. This is in order to ensure security and stability for the people and, particularly, to defeat the enemy's dry season psychological warfare and subversive activities.

80 FAMILIES RETURN TO PRK SIDE, ISSUE APPEAL

BK050809 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] In February and March, 80 misled families who believed the enemy's propaganda awoke in time and returned to the fold in Banteay Srei District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. They brought with them 13 carts, 31 head of cattle, and a quantity of utensils. These awakened brothers and sisters appealed to a number of people who have been misled by the enemy's propaganda to confess to our revolutionary state power so that they can contribute to the construction and defense of the country and the nation. They made this appeal after clearly realizing the steady development of the Kampuchean revolution which is different from the living conditions which include food shortages and lack of shelter, clothes, and medicine in the jungles. By implementing the clemency policy of the KPRP, the revolutionary state power in Banteay Srei District provided a quantity of foodstuffs and materials to these 80 awakened families and allowed them to live and work in their villages.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PRC SHELLING OF SRV

BK051220 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 5 Apr 84

["Statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman, condemning the Beijing expansionists for shelling various northern provinces of the SRV" -- dated 5 April]

[Text] On 2 April and following days, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists ordered their armed forces to fire thousands of artillery shells into populated areas in Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau Provinces of the SRV, causing loss of lives of the Vietnamese civilians and of their property. This is a gross act of aggression committed against the SRV by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and a serious violation of SRV sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the international law. It is general knowledge that over the past 5 years, the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the Thai reactionaries have attempted to foster, assist, and support the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the other Khmer reactionaries in their opposition to the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

Whenever the Pol Pot clique and their henchmen were punished at the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Beijing Hegemonist-expansionists always sought the pretext of retaliation to commit criminal acts against the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples. This Beijing hegemonist-expansionists' true nature of opposing the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples was aimed at protecting and supporting the Pol Pot clique, which is being wiped out along the Kampuchean-Thai border by the PRK Armed Forces.

The Government of the PRK and the Kampuchean people vehemently condemn and strongly denounce the above-mentioned insane acts committed by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. We demand that they immediately stop their crimes against the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples.

The powerful militant solidarity and friendly relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam and of the three Indochinese countries are immortal and the decisive factors for the victory of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. No matter what tricks they resort to, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists will never be able to rescue the Pol Pot clique and its henchmen nor check the advance of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. They will certainly meet with most bitter defeats.

Phnom Penh, 5 April 1984.

DELIVERY OF SOVIET TANKS TO PRK REPORTED

BK050226 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 30 Mar 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The radio that acts as a mouthpiece for the Son Sann faction of the Khmer Serei reported on 28 March that, on 20 March, three Soviet ships off-locaded T-54 and TP-67 tanks at (Kompong Phen) port in Kompong Som Province for further transport to Phnom Penh for delivery to the Vietnamese command headquarters.

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION

BK050914 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Apr (SPK) -- Yesterday, Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh the delegation of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR led by its vice chairman, N.P. Toloubeev, currently visiting Kampuchea.

Chea Soth informed his host about the good development of the Kampuchean revolution during the past 5 years. He talked about the development of cooperation in all fields, in particular in the industrial field between the two countries. He also condemned perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and their attempts to sabotage the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

On his part, N.P. Toloubeev talked about the fruitful development of bilateral cooperation in the industrial field and wished for a steady strengthening and development in the field.

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES LAO TRANSPORT DELEGATION

BK031529 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1203 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 3 -- Chea Soth, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh on Tuesday a delegation of the Ministry of Transport and Posts of Laos headed by Minister Phao Bounnaphon.

Chea Soth informed his guest of Kampuchea's restoration of the system of transport and communications, particularly the roads to Laos. He highly appreciated the fruitful solidarity and cooperation between the two countries. For his part, Phao Bounnaphon said he would do all in his power to further strengthen cooperation in communications between Laos and Kampuchea. Also present at the reception were Minister of Posts, Transport and Communications Khun Chhy and Lao Ambassador Thongpeng Souklaseng.

POSTS, TRANSPORT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LAOS

BK051416 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1223 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 5 -- Kampuchea and Laos signed a protocol of cooperation in posts, transport and communications in Phnom Penh on Thursday. Signatories were Kampuchean Minister of Posts, Transport and Communications Khun Chhy and Lao Minister of Transport and Posts Phao Bounnaphon.

The signing was witnessed by Lao Ambassador Thongpeng Souklaseng, Deputy Minister of Posts, Transport and Communications Kim Seap and other Kampuchean officials.

The Lao minister and his party left Phnom Penh the same day, ending its eight-day visit to Kampuchea.

FLIGHT FROM PHNOM PENH TO HANOI INAUGURATED

BK050759 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] On 3 April, a ceremony was held at Pochentong airport to inaugurate Kampuchea Airlines' flight from Phnom Penh to Hanoi. Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, presided.

Comrade Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense, first delivered a speech denouncing disasters and crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique against the Kampuchean fatherland, such as in the field of air transport. The comrade praised the noble assistance of Vietnamese and Soviet friends which has restarted the field of air transport for the interest of our national economy. He stressed that the inauguration of Kampuchea Airlines' flight between Phnom Penh and Hanoi will develop and strengthen the militant solidarity, friendship ties, and cooperation in all fields between Kampuchea and Vietnam. Continuing, he said that the restoration of the service of Kampuchea Airlines is a new great victory of our Kampuchean revolution which defeats the poisonous maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese, the U.S. imperialists, and their accomplices.

Later, Comrade Bou Thang, representative of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the PRK, cut the ribbon to inaugurate the flight. This ceremony was held in a joyful and sincere atmosphere after all honored guests traveled by Kampuchea Airlines to Hanoi.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT STRESSES MILITARY TRAINING

BK050725 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Let Us Increase Military Training in Order To Ensure Success of Combat Duty"]

[Text] Military training is one of the most urgent and important tasks of all local units because it is one of the means to improve the fighting quality of the armed forces and ensure combat readiness and success in combat.

The local units in the rear and front, particularly in the border areas, islands, and coastal areas, must pay attention to military training. Only by so doing will such units be able to fight well on the battlefield and be healthy enough to enhance their combat spirit.

A large number of local units is now attending military training in accordance with the given conditions and schedules. They have pledged to pay attention to the training and acquire good combat quality from the training.

In 1983, local units carried out training well in accordance with the Defense Ministry directives, thus achieving progress in all aspects. They have also carried out drills in combat readiness. Moreover, each unit has surmounted all obstacles regarding training, terrains, and all other apsects of life. They have ensured the proper living conditions for the soldiers and provided proper training fields and material, qualified training officers, and good training course.

In 1983, some units did not pay sufficient attention to training due to the fact that their commanders have not grasped their duty as training officers or lacked the ability to guide the training. Some other units claimed they were too busy with other tasks while still others were engaged in mop-up operations against the enemy. Some other units did not carry out the training course in accordance with schedule.

Entering 1984, the local units in the KPRAF must continue their training in accordance with the new military training program in group and unit, such as platoon, company, battalion, and so forth. In particular, they must study the good combat experience gained in the past and must coordinate training with real combat in order to enhance their combat capability and quality, thus successfully carrying out all immediate tasks of combat and combat readiness. To successfully fulfill this requirement, the commanders of all local units must provide drills for cadres and combatants, arrange sufficient training fields and material, select highly qualified training officers, fix training schedules clearly, and control the number of soldiers in training. These are indispensable factors in training.

Experience gained in the past year indicates that to improve training work, it is imperative for local unit commanders to link close with and directly guide the arrangement of training plans and measures to cope with any incident which might hinder training. To enhance the quality of training work, the commanders or chiefs of units must have high qualities in organizing and commanding the combat, controlling training work, and in combat technique. Only by so doing will our soldiers be worthy of being good soldiers who are willing to shed their sweat on the training field in order to avoid bleeding on the battlefield. If all local units in the KPRAF effectively increase training and expand the experience gained in 1983, our army will undoubtedly score even greater victories over the enemy.

VONADK REPORTS VISIT OF JAPANESE ICK DELEGATION

BKO40307 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Between 27 and 30 March, a delegation of the Japanese committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK] visited our Democratic Kampuchean area. It was led by (Ryo Iji Seketa), member of parliament for (Iwasoke), and comprised 14 members, including (Atsu Sikorokawa), director of an art troupe and head [as heard] of the delegation, and (Akino Bubitan), secretary of the delegation and interpreter.

Upon its arrival in Democratic Kampuchea, the delegation was most warmly and cordially welcomed by relevant authorities of Democratic Kampuchea.

On the afternoon of 27 March, His Excellency Ieng Sary, minister in charge of the coordinating committee for economy and finance of the CGDK, received and held talks with the friendly Japanese guests at a Democratic Kampuchean office. Afterward, his Excellency Ieng Sary hosted a reception in honor of the guests. The talks and the reception, attended by cadres of Democratic Kampuchea's relevant authorities, were held in a cordial, sincere, and friendly atmosphere.

During their stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly guests visited villages, hospitals, schools, and monasteries, and talked to our people and cadres. Through their discussions, the Japanese friends came to understand the duty of our people, combatants, and cadres to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are quickly removed from our beloved fatherland. The Japanese friends said the Kampuchean people's struggle is just and that they all firmly support us in our achievement of complete victory. The delegation of the Japanese committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea brought medicines, other supplies, and 425,000 yen to Kampuchea for assisting the Kampuchean people who are victims of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

VONADK REPORTS VISIT OF JAPANESE AID DELEGATION

BK030418 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Tokyo-based Japanese aid program for Kampuchean refugees led by Mrs (Satoyo Ono) and composed of seven other members — Mr (Osa Muono), Mrs (Toyotota Kashashi), Nun (Humane Mariya Katarina), Nun (Keito Ando), Mr (Riyuehshi Kita), Mr (Isaku Shitara), and Mr (Takuiku Takahashi) — paid a visit to our Democratic Kampuchean zone from 26 to 29 March.

Upon arrival in our Democratic Kampuchean zone, the Japanese delegation was accorded a warm and most cordial welcome by cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean ministries concerned.

On the afternoon of 26 March, His Excellency Ieng Sary, minister attached to the CGDK's coordinating committee in charge of economy and finance, received and had talks with the delegation. On the same day, His Excellency Ieng Sary hosted a reception for the Japanese guests at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. The talks and reception proceeded in a joyful atmosphere of friendship and intimacy.

During their stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly guests visited a village, school, hospital, and monastery. The guests were moved by the difficult and miserable situation of our people who have to flee from the Vietnamese aggressors to live in the jungle.

The delegation of the Tokyo-based Japanese aid program for Kampuchean refugees handed over a quantity of food and medicine to the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross for distribution to our people. On the afternoon of 29 March, a representative of Democratic Kampuchea briefed the delegation on the situation of our people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and race exterminators. The guests were impressed by the rapid progress made by our Kampuchean people.

The friendly guests left for home on 29 March following their successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT SUPPORTS SRV ON CLASHES

BKO60252 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Apr 84

[LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman's statement on 5 April - read by announcer]

[Text] Recently, the Pol Pot and Khmer reactionary forces have intensified military activities along the Kampuchean-Thai border. They launched attacks in Kampuchean territory on many occasions with the hope of resisting the revival of the Kampuchean people and restoring the genocidal regime to power in Kampuchea again. However, they were suitably and timely punished by the various Kampuchean armed forces with assistance from the Vietnamese volunteer troops.

Implementing a policy of opposing Vietnam, the Beijing ruling clique and the ruling circles of countries colluding with it have cooked up a story accusing Vietnam of violating Thai sovereignty. As a result, the Thai Armed Forces command has sent forces to support and assist the shattered Pol Pot forces. The Thai Armed Forces have shelled and bombed Kampuchean territory on many occasions, thus violating the sovereignty of the PRK. Seeing that the Pol Pot clique and the Khmer reactionaries have fallen into a position of heavy defeats, the Beijing ruling clique, as always practiced, has fired thousands of rounds of artillery ammunition at eight points along the border in Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau Provinces of the SRV, claiming these as acts of self-defense.

The incidents on the Kampuchean-Thai and Vietnamese-Chinese borders are actually premeditated acts. The Beijing powerholders have considered their shelling of various provinces of Vietnam as encouragement for the shattered Pol Pot forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border. They have also considered this as pressure put on Vietnam with a view to compelling it to end its assistance to the PRK Armed Forces. In addition, they have regarded their shelling of the Vietnamese provinces as an expression of loyalty and sympathy to the U.S. imperialists in their resistance against Vietnam prior to President Reagan's coming visit to China. By so doing, the Beijing ruling clique hopes to gain more military assistance from the United States.

Various countries throughout the world are well aware of the situation in Southeast Asia. Following the statement issued by the three Indochinese foreign ministers in their eighth conference noting the 5-point possibilities for settlement of the problems in the region, the trend for talks between the ASEAN and the Indochinese groupings has developed. However, the Beijing ruling clique and the reactionary circles of certain ASEAN countries have sought every possible means to sabotage the trend. They have strived to implement a hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries.

The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry resolutely supports the statement dated 2 April 1984 of the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman and the statement dated 3 April 1984 of the SRV Foreign Affairs Ministry on the incidents occurring along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry strongly condemns the schemes and acts of encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the PRK and the SRV. The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry is of view that the Chinese ruling clique and those who support the Pol Pot clique in the incidents must be held responsible for the conseuquences arising from their provocations. The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry also demands that they put an end to all their hostile acts against the three Indochinese countries. The Lao Government and people resolutely support the struggle of the fraternal Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples against all schemes of intervention and aggression of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary powers for their just cause and to contribute to the struggle for the safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. Vientiane, 5 April 1984

COMMENTARY VIEWS RECENT NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS

BK030735 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Road That Will Lead to Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The change of the current situation in Southeast Asia shows that everyone is interested in solving the problems relating to peace and stability. This is the urgent issue of this region. The three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries have shared a lasting common interest in this region: to safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia to oppose all forms of external interference so as to consolidate resources urgent problems in each country, and to develop and strengthen the relations of good neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation for the peace and prosperity of each country. This is the common aspiration of all countries in this region. With such an aspiration in mind, public opinion in the ASEAN countries and other countries in South east Asia has come to understand more clearly the principal danger to the region caused by the policy pursued by the Beijing expansionist and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, which has seriously threatened the three Indochinese countries for several years. Peace and stability in this region have now been seriously undermined.

It is most encouraging to see that the trend pointing to future negotiations is developing positively and that the policy of creating chaos has been thwarted and is disintegrating. The recent meetings to exchange views between SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Indonesian and Australian leaders clearly show that this trend has received overwhelming support and acclamation from people throughout the world, including those in the ASEAN countries.

In addition to the conference of the foreign ministers, of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in Vientiane in January 1984, the visits to Indonesia and Australia by the foreign minister of Vietnam clearly point to the three Indochinese countries' just stand on peace and their constructive proposals. The communique issued by the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampucheam and Vietnam in Vientiane on 29 January 1984 clearly discussed the just stand of the three Indochinese countries, which will contribute to preserving lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. To fulfill this goal, a comprehensive solution must be worked out. However, such a comprehensive solution can be attained only through a complicated evolution of the situation because numerous other countries are affected. Therefore, this process must proceed step by step so problems can be partially settled. The SRV foreign minister drew approval from Australia and public opinion in that country and Indonesia when he said: The most important thing now is to halt the Chinese threat and to guarantee peace and stability in Southeast Asia. China must stop using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as its principal tool to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people. It must stop opposing Vietnam and Laos and creating tension, division, and an atmosphere of distrust in this region. To achieve this goal, it is most important that the Pol Pot clique be eliminated quickly so as to pave the way for peaceful solving problems between China and the three Indochinese countries and between (?Thailand) and Indochina with the aim of creating a real basis for gradually attaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The growing trend toward positive negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries has dealt a heavy blow to the dark designs of the Beijing clique and its henchmen in opposing the revolution of the Kampuchean people, in demanding that Vietnamese volunteer forces be unilaterally withdrawn from Kampuchea while the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and its lackeys are using Chinese weapons to operate freely along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and in sending the Pol Pot remnants into Kampuchea to sabotage the advancement of the Kampuchean people.

The visits to Australia and Indonesia by the SRV foreign minister are the fruit of the tireless efforts of the three fraternal Indochinese countries and their active contributions to defending peace and stability in this region. They once again clearly reflect the policy of peace, friendship, and all-round cooperation pursued by Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam aimed at contributing to resolving the problems in Indochina and Southeast Asia so as to turn this region into a zone of genuine peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI RECEIVES SRV MEDIA DELEGATION

BK311055 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 31 (OANA/KPL) -- The Vietnamese delegation of radio and television, led by its chairman, Tran Lam, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, on March 30 called on Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and vice-chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly, at the Council of Ministers' guest house.

Tran Lam, on this occasion, thanked the Lao leader for the hospitality given to him and his delegation, and reported to him all his activities in Laos since his arrival.

S. Lovansai, then, spoke on behalf of the Executive Committee of the LPRP CC and the government and congratulated the delegation for its visit to Laos and stressed that through the visit he believes that the all-round cooperation between the Vietnamese radio and TV committee and the Lao State Committee of News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television will be strengthened. The all-round cooperation between the two media of both countries will be a great contribution to the activities and effort of both parties and states in their struggle for peace and stability in the region and in the world.

The discussion between guests and hosts was friendly cordial and took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the Lao State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television and the Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan. [as received]

Delegation Leaves

BK031639 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 3 (OANA-KPL) -- Tran Lam, Chairman of the Radio and TV Committee of Vietnam who is also member of the CPV CC, yesterday afternoon, left here after concluding an eight day visit to Laos.

During the visit, Tran Lam signed a protocol on 1984-85 cooperation in the field of radio and TV with Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television.

Also signed on this occasion was a document on the minutes of the talks between the two committees' officials. Witnessing the ceremony were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister for industry, handicrafts and forestry and president of the Committee for Economic, Cultural, Scientific-technical Cooperation between Laos and Vietnam; Khamphai Boupha, member of the party CC, first vice minister for foreign affairs; Khamma Phomkong, deputy head of the party CC Propaganda and Training Board; Thongsavat Yamani and Bounteng Vongsai, deputy chairmen of the State Committee for News Agency, Radio and Television.

Also present were Nguyen Xuan, and Dam Xuan Dung, respectively ambassador and economic counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES MEKONG COMMITTEE AGENT

BKO41239 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 4 (OANA/KPL) -- The executive agent of the International Mekong Committee's [IMC] Secretariat, Kalal Magdi, on April 3rd, called on Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, at his office. The two personalities on this occasion exchanged views on the reorganisation of the secretariat of the international committee on the basis of the decision of the 19th meeting of the IMC. The discussion was friendly and cordial.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS EDUCATION WORK MEETING

BK271115 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 27 (KPL) -- The party organization of the Ministry of Education, on March 24, opened here its 2nd General Assembly reviewing its past activities. Among those present at the conference, was Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A resolution concerning the further reinforcement of the party organisation was adopted and a new party committee was elected on the occasion.

Speaking to the gathering, Phoumi Vongvichit noted on the guideline of the party concerning education work, and the materialization of this guideline among the mass people. He further appealed the party members to turn to the grassroots and educate the people to become progressive and finally become the party member. P. Vongvichit also appealed to the party members to further study the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the party policy.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN TALKS TO VIENTIANE CITIZENS

BK301039 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 30 (OANA-KPL) -- During his talk to the local people of Phonhong village, Chanthabouli District, Vientiane Municipality, General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC and secretary of the Vientiane Municipality party committee gave emphasis on the new resolution defining the orientation of the building of Vientiane city in view to transform it into an exemplary and socialist capital.

Over 600 persons were present at the meeting where the fifth resolution of the third plenum of the party CC was explained to the people.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ATTENDS YOUTH CONGRESS

BKO21239 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 02 (OANA-KPL) -- The second congress of the youth [union] -- of Vientiane Prefecture which lasted from March 30 to 31 and attended by 150 delegates, including 24 women, has elected a new executive committee headed by its secretary, Kamphong Phanvongsa.

Also attending the congress were Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and the Vientiane party committee; Khambou Sounisai, member of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee; Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC and acting first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union; and representatives of other mass organizations, of ministries and Vientiane Prefecture.

The congress also adopted a political report on the activities of the Vientiane youth since its last congress. S. Keobounphan and T. Phomvihan, respectively addressed the congress and both stressed on the importance and significance of the present congress. Both appealed to all the youth to fully understand their role and tasks in view to actively taking part in the process of national defense and socialist construction. The youth, they pointed out, have to study hard and forge themselves in order to become new socialist men fully motivated by the socialist construction tasks. Among other tasks and priority, the speakers noted, the Vientiane youth have to deploy all efforts in order to transform Vientiane into a new socialist town, and into the political, economic, cultural and social centre of the nation.

The newly elected executive committee is composed of 17 members directed by a secretary.

K. Phanvongsa, then as the new secretary of the Vientiane youth, read out a speech appealing to all the youth to enhance their political consciousness and to fully participate in all movements and campaigns for the national defence and construction. He also asked all the members of the Vientiane youth to concretize the party appeal to transform Vientiane into the political, economic, cultural and social centre of the nation.

The congress was closed in the afternoon of March 31.

BRIEFS

PARTY DELEGATION TO VIETNAM -- Vientiane, April 3 (KPL) -- A delegation of the party CC committee for research and translation [of] -- Marxist-Leninist documents led by Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the party CC, director of high level party and state ideological school, on April 2, left here to Vietnam to attend a conference on Marxist-Leninist scientific research which will be held from 4-9 of April in Hanoi. Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry; Sileua Bounkham, vice-director of high level party and state ideological school; and Chaleun Vongsamang, deputy-chief of the committee for research and translation of Marxist-Leninist documents and other officials. Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 3 Apr 84 BK]

REPORTAGE ON CLASHES WITH VIETNAMESE TROOPS

Thais Recapture Strategic Hill

BK060013 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Khun Han, Sisaket -- Thai troops have taken control of a strategic hill on the Thai-Khmer border where a Thai national flag was planted following a week of fierce fighting to recapture the area from intruding Vietnamese troops. The "planting of the Thai flag" to mark the victorious flush-out operations took place Wednesday afternoon, according to a field commander who mounted the flag, Sub Lt Thongphun Suksai. Sub Lt Thongphun, commander of a platoon attached to the Sixth Division, was speaking to reporters at the forward command at Samrongkiate village where his troops had returned from the frontline, about 20 kms away. He said Vietnamese soldiers had been flushed out of Hill 642, located to the east of Phra Palai mountain pass. "We are now entrenched on higher grounds and could observe Vietnamese troop movements inside Kampuchea," he said, adding that his platoon had battled its way to the top of the hill on March 29 at the order of Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to retake the hill. He said that his troops found numerous landmines left behind by Vietnamese intruders during their slow advance towards the top of the hill.

The Thai troops failed to locate the wreckage of two T-54 tanks which had been reportedly destroyed by Thai gunners and left on Thai soil about two kilometres from the frontier, according to the platoon commander, who added that the Vietnamese were believed to have pulled the wreckage back into Kampuchea. He said his force met with intense artillery barrage during their attempts to seize the tank wreckage. Two of his soldiers were killed during the operation by shrapnel of artillery shells fired by the Vietnamese, he said. They were among the five Thai soldiers killed in the fighting. He said that Thai troops had taken control of Phra Palai mountain pass and virtually flushed out remnants of Vietnamese intruders who crossed the frontier on March 25.

Troops Reach Disabled Tanks

BKO60022 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Sisaket -- Thai troops have reached two wrecked Vietnamese T-54 tanks and recaptured strategic hill 642, field military sources said yesterday. But the disabled tanks still could not be moved out because they were rigged with mines and booby traps.

Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said the Sura Nari forces which spearheaded the mopping-up operation had retrieved more than 100 land mines planted by Vietnamese troops on the hill. The general said there was a lull in the fighting yesterday between Thai and Vietnamese forces at Phra Palai mountain pass and he expected the situation to return to normal soon.

Meanwhile, it was reported that reinforcements were sent to Bandai Hak mountain pass of Kantharalak District, to beef up the Border Patrol Police following reports of a Vietnamese build-up and the presence of at least four Russian-made T-54 tanks in Kampuchea across the border.

Border Patrols Increased

BK060207 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- About 30 Vietnamese troops forded a border creek and surprised a group of Thai villagers renovating a wat in Ban Wangmon, Tambon Tha Kham, yesterday afternoon, according to a police report.

The report said the villagers fled in panic on seeing the armed intruders. A Border Patrol Police unit rushed to the temple and found the Vietnamese scurrying back across the border. The report said one of the Vietnamese soldiers threw a hand grenade into the creek.

Police patrols along the border have now been stepped up to prevent similar intrusions, the report said. It said that Vietnamese troops twice slipped across the border into Ban Wangmon last month to rob Thai villagers of food.

Captured Troops Reportedly Drugged

BK031108 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 3 Apr 84

[By Joseph de Rienzo]

[Excerpt] Samrong Kiat, Thailand, April 3 (AFP) -- Vietnamese soldiers taken prisoner by Thai troops during clashes on the Cambodian border last week were "drugged" at the time of their capture, Thai military sources claimed here today. Thailand said on Saturday that it had detained 40 Vietnamese soldiers who had intruded into That territory 440 kilometres (273 miles) northeast of Bangkok since March 25. All were under the effect of an unidentified drug, which could be morphine, Major General Manun Phonwiang, army chief of staff of the Second Regional Army, told newsmen.

The Thai military authorities have refused to answer any questions about the Vietnamese prisoners and observers said the circumstances of their capture remained a mystery. Only one of the 40 prisoners was shown to the press at Samrong Kiat. His identity was not revealed and the military authorities banned journalists from talking to him. The man was handcuffed and blindfoled "for security reasons" according to the Thai authorities. He looked under 20 years old.

ATHIT CANCELS MEETING WITH VIETNAMESE ENVOY

BKO60222 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co sought a meeting with Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. But Gen Athit, claiming that he was "too busy," cancelled the meeting, scheduled for yesterday afternoon at the Capital Security Command.

The supreme commander, however, said the meeting was scheduled before the incursion by Vietnamese troops in to Thailand on March 25 and, therefore was not arranged as a result of the border dispute The Vietnamese ambassador asked to meet him a couple of months ago, according to Gen Athit.

He also said that Defence and Military Attache of the Indonesia Embassy Lt Col Pandij Soesilo made a courtesy call on him yesterday afternoon to invite him to visit Indonesia. "I thanked him for the invitation," he told reporter. Gen Athit said he expected Indonesia to come up with a statement condemning the Vietnamese incursion very soon. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), including Indonesia, actively supported Thailand over the border dispute, he said. Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines have issued separate statements condemning the Vietnamese incursion.

KRIANGSAK URGES NEGOTIATIONS OVER BORDER DISPUTE

BK050125 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] Former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak yesterday urged Thailand and Hanoi to solve the ongoing border dispute through negotiations and not by military force. Speaking with reporters at his Bangkhen residence, the chairman of the House standing committee for foreign affairs said the prolongation of the border conflict would benefit no one. He said political leaders must take action and guide military operations on the border instead of allowing the military to act and speak to the press on its own. "Politics should guide military affairs," he added.

The ex-premier also proposed that a third country acceptable to both Thailand and Vietnam should mediate in the dispute. He did not spell out any particular country. He also said that it should be established whether Vietnamese troops crossed the border intentionally or not.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek had earlier said that the incursion into Thailand by Vietnamese forces on March 25 was premeditated.

Gen Kriangsak said he would invite representatives from related government agencies to a meeting with members of his committee for a briefing on the border situation. "So far, we have not been formally informed of the situation and we have only learned of the incident through newspapers," he added.

He reaffirmed that Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong pledged to him during his visit to Hanoi that no Vietnamese troops would cross the frontier during the dry season. "I don't understand how it has happened this way," he added.

Meanwhile, Chat Thai MP Phaithun Khruakaeo said that he would summon members of the House standing committee to a meeting with representatives from the Army and the Supreme Commander on April 10. The secretary of the committee said the committee would contemplate a proposal to submit a protest letter to Pham Van Dong for breaching his promise.

Dr Phaithun also disclosed that Dong's statement did not correspond to what a Vietnamese minister told him before the departure of the team of Thai parliamentarians from Vietnam last January.

Declining to name the minister, the Lampang MP said the minister confided to him that some Vietnamese troops might cross the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in hot pursuit of Khmer Rouge guerrillas but that the aim was to crack down on the resistance force and not to encroach upon Thai territory.

STUDENTS PROTEST OUTSIDE VIETNAMESE EMBASSY

5K060518 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] About 50 Sinakharinwirot University students protested outside the Vietnamese Embassy yesterday against the Hanoi military incursion into Thailand. Waving placards accusing Vietnam of being a war-monger, the students condemned Hanoi's action as a deliberate violation of Thai sovereignty and international law.

They submitted an open letter to an embassy official, demanding Vietnam cease such violations and abide by the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea. Several plainclothes Special Branch police were at the Wireless Road mission, but there were no incidents during the protest.

Meanwhile, the Information department's deputy director-general yesterday rejected Hanoi's claims that Thailand had violated Kampuchean territory and defended Thai military action against intruders. Rangsan Phahonyothin said Thailand had the right to use all possible means to safeguard national security. Hanoi's accusation that Thailand was aiding Khmer guerrillas was a distortion intended to mislead the world about Vietnam's design in Kampuchea, he said. After driving the Vietnamese back into Kampuchea, he said, Thai forces had not ventured across the border. Mr Rangsan reiterated Thailand's willingness to discuss a peaceful Kampuchean settlement with Vietnam.

The Foreign Ministry yesterday told its permanent representative in New York, M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, to submit a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General regarding Vietnamese action against Khmer civilians in border camps. The letter said the Vietnamese had pushed 10,000 Khmer civilians into Thailand and more could be expected if attacks continued.

PRASONG VIEWS USSR MILITARY PRESENCE IN S.E. ASIA

BK030145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] National Security Council Chief Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri sees the goal of the Soviet Union as "a world made unsafe for democracy, a world in which the Soviet state is secure, and in which all others respect Soviet control and pay tribute." It was the rapid expansion of the Soviet military presence in the Southeast Asian region which had led him to deduce this, he said.

Addressing a World Media Conference Asian fact-finding tour dinner at the Siam Intercontinental Hotel last night, Sqn Ldr Prasong said that since 1975 the Soviets had made "a startling increase in the number of aircraft and naval ships in this area." With Soviet bases in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos "Moscow's fleet now operates in our own waters. Soviet aircraft closely watched ship movement sin the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea; a Soviet aircraft carrier even sailed into the Gulf of Thailand."

"What the Japanese have experienced with regard to Soviet proximity since World War II is now being experienced directly by Southeast Asian nations," he told 105 journalists and writers from throughout the world who attended the dinner.

Turning to Vietnam and its occupation of Kampuchea, Sqn Ldr Prasong said the continuing fighting near the Thai border was "intolerable to us (Thailand) as it would be to any nation in the modern world." He also took the opportunity to advise Vietnam "to take their armies home and put them to work in a new battleground — the struggle for national reconstruction. "Rather than causing their neighbours mischief let them join the more productive war against hunger and deprivation in their homeland."

WEAPONS SEIZED FROM LAO RESISTANCE GUERRILLAS

BK030153 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Officials in Phayao Province yesterday officially handed over the Local Administration Department a cache of arms and ammunition seized from right-wing forces in Laos who recently feld to Thailand. Deputy Phayao Governor Sub-Lt Somphon Kunlawanit, accompanied by defence volunteers in the province, handed over the weapons to Local Administration Director General Chodok Wirathamphunsawat and said authorities in the province arrested a group of Laotian resistance guerrillas comprising 123 men, 26 women and 24 children. He said the 173 Laotians were arrested and their weapons seized during patrols of the Thai-Lao border in the province of Feb 15-March 21. The Laotian resistance force had clashed with Vietnamese troops at the border near Chiang Khong and Thoeng districts of neighbouring Chiang Rai. The resistance force fled into Thailand at Ban Huai in Chiang Kiam District, Phayao, after the fighting, he said.

The seized weapons which were handed over the the Local Administration Department included nine HK rifles, 10 Sekase rifles, one RPG rocket launcher, an M-14 and M-70 rifle, four rifles of different types and a large amount of ammunition. Somphon also said that he believed the guerrillas of the socalled "Green Star" movement have been carrying out subversive activities in the northern provinces of Phayao and Chiang Rai with support from the Soviet Union. Mostly they were gathering intelligence, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON 'ANTI-VIETNAM' RADIO

OW051720 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 5 Apr 84

["Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today released the following statement:

"A radic station said to be run by Vietnamese reactionaries has recently appeared in Thailand, daily broadcasting anti-Vietnam programs and calling for armed struggle to topple the socialist system in Vietnam. This is an extremely serious action violating Vietnam's sovereignty, undermining the friendship between the Vietnamese and Thai peoples, contravening international laws, and running counter to the interests of peace and stability in this region. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemns this action of the Thai authorities and firmly demands that they immediately end this illegal action. The Thai authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their actions.

PRC SHELLING OF BORDER PROVINCES REPORTED

OW051708 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 5 Apr 84

["China Continues Armed Provocations Against Vietnam's Border Areas" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- On orders from the Beijing authorities, Chinese troops on April 3 and 4 fired thousands of artillery and motar shells on dozens of places in Vietnam's northern border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Lai Chau. These armed provocations were made in disregard of Vietnam's vehement protest lodged by its Foreign Ministry in a statement released on April 3, 1984 as well as of the strong condemnation by the world public.

In Quang Ninh Province, Chinese gun and mortar shells hit the district towns of Mong Cai, Than Phun, Linh Duong and Tra Vinh. In Lang Son Province, the targets were Ban Chac, Tam Nong, Ba Son and Tam Lung areas. In Cao Bang Province, Coc Vung, Soc Giang, and Ben Giang areas and the southeastern sector of the district town of Ha Quang, the northern sector of Thuy Khau, Thi Hoa and Ta Nung areas were shelled. In Ha Tuyen Province, Chinese shells crashed on Dong Van, Vi Xuyen, the Thanh Thuy road-fork and Nui Bat. In Lai Chau Province, Si Lo Lau and Ba Nam Cum areas came under fire.

Upholding their vigilance, Vietnamese troops and people in those localities duly punished the Chinese troops' provocations.

AFP Account of Shelling

BK051105 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, April 5 (AFP) -- China pounded Vietnamese provinces along the two countries' common border with thousands of artillery shells yesterday and Tuesday, authoritative sources said here today. The barrage hit the provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Song, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Lai Chau -- all but one of six provinces lying along Vietnam's 1,200 kilometre (750 mile) frontier with China, the sources said. Some 20 towns and villages in the area were victims of the shelling, they added, without providing information on casualties or damage caused by the attacks, which began Monday. Several Western diplomatic sources here said that only Vietnamese border forces came under the shelling as the regular Army is kept in reserve about 60 to 100 kilometers (40 to 60 miles) back from the frontier. During similar artillery attacks in April 1983, Vietnam's border forces were given additional armaments but regular Army forces were not moved toward the Sino-Vietnamese frontier.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR PRC TO STOP PROVOCATIONS

OW050209 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "The Chinese Authorities Must Stop Their Hostile, Provocative Acts Against Vietnam Immediately"]

[Text] Chinese rulers directed their Armed Forces to fire thousands of shells into Lang Son, Lao Bang, Ha Tien, Lai Chau and other provinces in northern Vietnam on 2 April. Playing the same trick they did during their invasion of Vietnam in February 1979, they have now described their war provocations as a (?deterrent) action.

Judging from the present situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia, these are premeditated acts. Every time China instigated the remaining Pol Pot bandits to launch attacks on Kampuchea from their bases in Thailand over the past 5 years, Chinese Armed Forces bombarded Vietnam's border areas and created tensions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Since the beginning of this year, some Chinese and Thai authorities have tried by hook or crook to instigate and encourage the Pol Pot clique to sabotage the rehabilitation efforts of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. When Kampuchean Armed Forces, with the help of Vietnamese volunteers, were punishing (?Pol Pot elements), the Chinese authorities directed their troops to carry out armed provocations along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. In the past few days, the Chinese side has started and spread the rumor that Vietnamese troops bombarded and attacked Chinese civilians. Using this as a pretext, the Chinese authorities have provoked incidents against Vietnam.

Some Thai authorities, in an attempt to cover up the truth that they have been concluding with China in supporting the Pol Pot bandit gang to carry out sabotage activities in Kampuchea, have also groundlessly spread slander that Vietnam intruded into Thai territory. The Pol Pot clique is like a card in the hands of Beijing that is being used to sabotage measures to bring about peace and stability in this region. It is therefore necessary to remove the Pol Pot clique.

As events prove, the recent situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border was relatively quiet. In the same period last year, after the Chinese authorities alleged that Vietnam had carried out provocations against China, an AFP correspondent reported, following his visit to the Vietnamese-Chinese border: Chinese inhabitants in the border areas were still engaging in normal production, daily activities remained the same and there were no indications that Vietnam had launched an offensive against China.

In slandering and carrying out provocations against Vietnam, the Chinese authorities obviously have ulterior motives. In fiercely shelling various provinces in northern Vietnam, they are attempting to put pressure on Vietnam from two sides and to save the Pol Pot bandit gang from being subjected to deadly blows by the Kampuchean Army and people. The Chinese authorities are attempting to sabotage the developing tendency toward a dialogue among the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, to vilify Vietnam and thereby play down the results of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia and Australia.

However, their ambitions cannot succeed. Public opinion now is that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit has contributed to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The tendency toward dialogue in southeast Asia is developing, and the prospects for such dialogue are very good. Meanwhile, public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world has continuously condemned Pol Pot as a criminal. The Indonesian newspaper JAKARTA POST maintains that Pol Pot is nothing but a notorious pawn of Beijing who must be swept away.

The Vietnamese people sternly condemn the Chinese authorities for their flagrant provocations in northern Vietnam. The Vietnamese people maintain that the Chinese authorities' acts are a flagrant encroachment on Vietnam's sovereignty and sabotage the people's security and normal life in northern Vietnam. By pursuing their policy of being hostile to Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, the Chinese authorities have aggravated tension in Southeast Asia. This has laid bare their attempt to sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

HANOI ON PLACE OF KHMER ROUGE IN KAMPUCHEA

BKO40743 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Apr 84

["Article" by radio editor Dao Nguyen: "The Genocidal Clique Has No Place in Kampuchea"]

[Text] It is no coincidence that at this time when regional and world public opinion is strongly demanding the elimination of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge to reach a solution to the Kampuchean issue, Beijing has given the green light for its propaganda organs and those of its Khmer Rouge henchmen to cook up imaginary victories. Beijing's aim is to create an illusion about the Khmer Rouge's strength. However, as the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW commented in its 8 March 1984 issue, the cause of the Pol Pot clique's intensified activities relates to the unusually huge aid given it by China. China's aid is accompanied by the caution that some really outstanding things must be achieved with the arms it supplies.

Beijing and a number of reactionary international forces have tried to paint a good picture of the Pol Pot clique, but its fate has been decided by the Kampuchean people. As a former U.S. ambassador to Kampuchea said in 1983, everyone in Kampuchea hates the Khmer Rouge. Not only in Kampuchea alone, but progressive public opinion in the West, even in the very countries whose governments are tailing after Beijing in breathing life into this genocidal corpse, also demands an end to both spiritual and material support for the genocidal Khmer Rouge. Late in 1983, the Congress of American Lawyers passed a resolution demanding the ouster of the genocidal Pol Pot clique from all international organizations. On this occasion, the U.S. Organization of Friendship With the Indochinese People sent an open letter to the Reagan administration demanding that the United States stop supporting Pol Pot. This organization also gathered signatures of the American people against the criminal Pol Pot. In Britain, the food relief organization OXFAM suggested that the Thatcher administration learn from other civilized governments and refuse to recognize the Pol Pot regime in disguise.

It can be said that even though there still remain different views regarding the Kampuchea issue due to misunderstanding of the situation in Indochina, regional and world public opinion agree on the point that Pol Pot cannot be allowed to exist. This is because Pol Pot is a post-Hitler criminal promoted and harbored by Beijing. Professor (Phali Bancha) of Thailand's Chulalongkon University said on 24 November 1983: If the Khmer Rouge were a paragon of virtue, I would be pleased to give my humble support to this adventure, but the truth has proved that the Khmer Rouge possesses ethics totally different from those of mankind.

Even now, the Khmer Rouge clique continues to maintain those ethics which Beijing — its master — has taught it. Thus, also according to Thai Professor (Phali Bancha), if the situation permits, they — meaning the Khmer Rouge — may turn against Thailand immediately.

Also, according to the 8 March 1984 issue of FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, the Malaysian prime minister has also had to admit that the mere mention of the Khmer Rouge immediately brings to mind their atrocities. In an article on the Khmer Rouge, the Thai paper MATUPHUM on 21 March did not fail to analyze the nature of the Khmer Rouge and concluded by saying that it is time for us —— meaning Thailand —— to reexamine our policy of open support for the Khmer Rouge clique. The history of Thai—Kampuchean relations gives us the repetitive lesson that in times of difficulties they flee to us, but in better times they come to rob us, and that there is no guarantee that this will not happen again.

Although Beijing and other reactionary forces have tried to create the false impression that the Khmer Rouge has changed its nature and has staged the farce of disbanding the Khmer Rouge's communist party, pulling Pol Pot backstage and replacing him with Khieu Samphan, AFP on 21 March revealed that both Sihanouk and Son Sann have said that Pol Pot still has the final word of authority in the current tripartite coalition government. This once again showed that the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is, in fact, the Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge clique in disguise. That is why at the 17 March seminar on the law of the sea conventions, a Thai official bluntly said that without the Khmer Rouge, Democratic Kampuchea would become meaningless. It is due to this fact that Mr Siagian, chief editor of the Indonesian paper JAKARTA POST, wrote an article in the 31 March issue of the paper KOMPAS, saying that it will be impossible for ASEAN to resolve the Kampuchean crisis by pinning its hope on the Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge clique which was rejected by the Kampuchean people.

ARMY PAPER CITED ON CLASHES WITH FULRO FORCES

BKO41342 Hong Kong AFP in English 1312 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, April 4 (AFP) -- The Vietnamese Army newspaper today published an account of 45 clashes between government Army and militia forces and anti-communist guerrillas in the country's central highlands, after more than a year's press silence on the issue.

The paper, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, said that 35 of the "enemies" had been "put out of action" and several insurgent camps "neutralized" during the operations. The paper, which gave no indication of when the incidents occured, said they took place in the Dakto District of Gia Lai Kontum Province, in the three-frontiers region joining Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

This region has historically fallen within the base area of the United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races (FULRO), the main anti-government guerrilla group, which was formed in the early 1960's. Prior to 1975, FULRO was often employed by the United States military to check infiltration of North Vietnamese forces into what was then South Vietnam.

NHAN DAN also revealed today that government forces had captured 780 people in the same area who were attempting to "escape abroad so as to continue opposing the revolution." The Army newspaper did not mention if the insurgents included foreign nationals. But it said the guerrillas had been in touch with "people acting under cover of religion, former members of the puppet (South Vietnamese) army or administration and those who refused re-education in order to set up reactionary organizations among ethnic minorities."

The Vietnamese press has been silent on the question of insurgent activities since December 1982, but a document issued in February by a commission investigating Chinese "war crimes" briefly referred to FULRO in a long report on Chinese sabotage in Vietnam from February 1979 to February 1984.

The commission report reiterated charges that Thailand had provided military training to Vietnamese refugees and set up supply routes to bring arms and food to FULRO units in the inaccessible central mountains.

As in today's newspaper report, the commission described the insurgents as "reactionaries," "former puppets" (meaning soldiers and bureaucrats in the former South Vietnam) and "cassocked counter-revolutionaries."

Vietnamese sources said recently that the front was carrying out only sporadic operations, though Hanoi has repeatedly refused to let foreign journalists into their areas of former activity. The region mentioned by NHAN DAN is also on one of the land routes used by Vietnamese fleeing the country, observers said.

In an interview published in Paris early this year, a Vietnamese anti-communist leader said that 1984 would be marked by the start of a "war of attrition aimed at toppling the current Hanoi government." But observers said it was unlikely that the incidents mentioned today in NHAN DAN, if linked to such an effort, could destabilize the government nearly nine years after the reunification of North and South Vietnam.

COMMUNIST SCIENCE INSTITUTES CONFERENCE OPENS

OW051055 Hanoi VNA in English 0806 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- A conference of leaders of scientific research institutes under the central committees of communist and workers parties opened at the International Club here this morning. Taking part in this conference are 29 delegates from 18 institutes and research centres of 14 communist and workers parties including the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Polish United Workers Party, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Spain, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Communist Party of Italy, and the Socialist Party of Yemen.

Before the opening ceremony, the delegates paid floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum. After the inaugural speech delivered by Nguyen Vinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the Marxist-Leninist Institute, all the delegates observed a minute of silence in memory of Yuriy Andropev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, addressed the conference. He warmly welcomed all the delegates to the conference which, he said, will exchange views on one of the most important and burning issues of our time, namely to successfully carry out the national liberation struggle in countries once colonies of imperialism and take them along the path of socialism. He pointed that Marxism-Leninism is the only correct revolutionary theory and a source of invincible strength of the communists and entire people of Vietnam. He said: "Our fight for national independence and freedom was full of difficulties, hardships and sarcifices, but it was crowned with glorious victory because of our great strength. That strength stems from the will for national independence and sovereignty, from our determination to make every sacrifice rather than to lose our country and live in slavery.

"It stems from our revolutionary and epoch-making ideal, from a revolutionary science which our party has faithfully and [word indistinct] applied in solving complete problems of the Vietnamese revolution".

"The failure of the imperialists and other international reactionaries in Vietnam", Hoang Tung said, "is a common failure of the old world against the revolution of world history. Our revolution vividly reflects this trend. This is also a Marxist-Leninist achievement of our country".

Denouncing the imperialists and other reactionaries' schemes and acts against socialist revolution and the national liberation movement, he said: "As in the past, these forces do not take their setbacks in the colonial regions lying down. They have allied with one another against our revolution for national liberation. They are teaming up to oppose our country's advance to socialism. [passage indistinct]

PRK HOME, FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS

OW051700 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade headed by Minister Tang Saroem visited Vietnam from March 29 to April 5. The delegation laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

It had working sessions with the Vietnamese Ministries and of Home Trade, Foreign Trade, Food Industry, and Supplies on commercial relations between the two countries. The delegation visited several trade establishments in Hanoi and Thai Binh Provinces. On April 4, Tran Fuong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, warmly received the delegation.

The same day, Home Trade Minister Le Duc Thinh and Minister Tang Saroem signed a protocol on economic cooperation, goods exchange and training of trade cadres between the two countries. Under this protocol the gross value of goods to be exchanged between the two countries in 1984 will be 2.6 times higher than in 1983. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Phuong and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran were present at the signing ceremony.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES LAO HEALTH DELEGATION

OW051658 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received at the presidential palace here a delegation of the Lao Ministry of Public Health led by Minister Khamliang Phonsena. Also present at the reception were Dr. Dang Hoi Xuan and Prof. Nguyen Tang Am, respectively minister and vice-minister of public health, and Lao charge d'affaires a.i. Kobkeo Luangkhot. The reception took place in a very cordial atmosphere.

The same day, the Vietnamese and Lao ministers signed a plan for cooperation in public health between the two ministries for 1984. While here, the Lao delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, had working sessions with the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health, and visited many health establishments in Hanoi and the Provinces of Phu Khanh and Hai Hung. It left here for home today.

VISITING CSSR JOURNALISTS MEET HOANG TUNG

OW041031 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak NOVA MYSL (new ideal) REVIEW, a theoretical and political publication of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, left here today, concluding a week-long visit to Vietnam. The delegation, guests of the Editorial Board of the CONG SAN (communist) REVIEW, paid tribute to the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

It toured several populated areas in the northern border province of Lang Son, which had been heavily devastated by Chinese troops during their invasion of Vietnam in early 1979, and a number of economic and cultural establishments in northern and southern provinces. The Czechoslovak guests had working sessions with the CONG SAN REVIEW's Editorial Board during which the two sides exchanged views and experience on journalism and worked out measures to promote cooperation between the two reviews.

They were received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Propaganda and Training Commission. Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, cordially received the Czechoslovak delegation. He gave a banquet here in its honour. Present on this occasion was Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl.

HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR FETES OUTGOING SRV ENVOY

OW050745 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- "Hungary fully supports the home and foreign policy of the Vietnamese Party and State," said Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, at his reception in Budapest last Friday of outgoing Vietnamese Ambassador to Hungary Bui Tan Linh. The Hungarian leader said that Vietnam's correct and consistent policy had been expressed in its valiant and victorious struggle against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism and other international reactions, and in its socialist construction. Vietnam's line and policy have won broad approval and support from various countries in the world and actively contributed to accelerating the trend of dialogue and mutual understanding among the countries in Southeast Asia," Janos Kadar noted.

He expressed the Hungarian people's high appreciation of the Vietnamese people's considerable achievements in economic development and his satisfaction of the constant enhancement of the close and comprehensive relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries in the interests of the socialist community and world peace. He asked Ambassador Bui Tan Linh to convey his greetings to Vietnamese Party General Secretary Le Duan and other party and state leaders, and wished the Vietnamese people success in carrying out the resolutions of the fifth congress of the Communist Party of Vietname.

SRV ENVOY ATTENDS SWEDISH PRO-INDOCHINA MEETING

OW010026 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 31 -- The Swedish-Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea committee held in Stockholm Thursday an annual conference to review its activities in support of the three Indochinese countries, elect a new leadership and work out its 1984 plan. The ambassador and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Sweden were present. Anita Gradin was re-elected president of the committee.

The conference adopted a statement calling for assistance to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and urging the Swedish Government to increase its humanitarian aid and give long-term development aid to the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction. It demanded the expulsion of the Pol Pot gang from the United Nations and said that Sweden would contribute to peace and economic development in Southeast Asia. Also at this conference, the committee's delegation, just back from a visit to Vietnam and Kampuchea, delivered a report describing Kampuchea's progress in national reconstruction and defence and expressed its support for Vietnam's unswerving stance to withdraw its Army volunteers from Kampuchea when the Pol Pot gang is eliminated and when there is no more threat from China.

WEST BERLIN-VIETNAM FRIENDSHIP GROUP ESTABLISHED

OW022343 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 2 -- The West Berlin-Vietnam Friendship Association was established in West Berlin on March 31 with Clark Emeric as president. Present on the occasion were Dang Tran Ngoan, counsellor, and other staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in the German Democratic Republic, and Vietnamese residents in West Berlin. Addressing the audience, President Clark Emeric said that the foundation of the association marked a new development of the West Berlin people's movement for solidarity with and support to Vietnam. The association would engage in activities to strengthen its friendship and cooperation with and support to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence. As an initial step, the association would launch a campaign to collect 20,000 Deutsche mark (FRG currency) to buy medical equipment for Vietnam.

In his reply, Dang Tran Ngoan thanked the West Berlin people for their warm support to the Vietnamese people in their past anti-U.S. resistance war and in their fight against the Chinese aggressors in February 1979 as well as in their present national construction and defence.

BUDDHIST LEADER THICH TRI THU DEAD AT 76

OW050937 Hanoi VNA in English 0826 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- The most venerable Thich Tri Thu, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and president of the Executive Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church, passed away of a heart attack at 21:30 hours on April 2, 1984 at the Thong Nhat hospital (Ho Chi Minh City) at the age of 76.

This was announced in an obituary issued jointly by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Vietnam Buddhist Church Central Committee and the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front Committee. The remains of the deceased lies in state at the Xa Loi Pagoda, Ho Chi Minh City, and the burial ceremony will be held at the Gia Lam Pagoda, the same city, on April 8, the obituary says.

BRIEFS

RUDIMENTARY TRANSPORT -- Hanoi VNA April 2 -- The total freight transported by rudimentary means in Vietnam in 1983 increased 15 percent compared with 1982. The rudimentary means of transport in Vietnam, which mainly include cattle-drawn vehicles, and boats, annually carry more than 25 percent of the volume of freight in the whole country. In Hanoi, the transport cooperatives annually transfer 70 percent of the consumer goods supplied to the city's population. In the countryside, more attention will be paid to the development of the rudimentary transport system on the district scale in the coming years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 2 Apr 84 OW]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP -- Hanoi VNA March 24 -- A workshop on the role of the rural youth in integrated rural development opens here today. The workshop, arranged under the auspices of the Central of Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (C.I.R.D.A.P.), the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and the Vietnam Youth Federation, is attended by delegations from Vietnam, Laos, Bangladesh, Malaysia, the Philippines, and representatives of the C.I.R.D.A.P. Also present at the opening ceremony were ambassadors, charges d'affaires and representatives of the Lao, Malaysian, Indonesian, Philippine, Thai and Japanese Embassies here, and representatives of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) and the Swedish International Development Agency (S.I.D.A.) in Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 24 Mar 84 OW]

UN TEAM DEPARTS TO SUPERVISE COCOS ISLAND VOTE

BK031103 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] A United Nations mission leaves the national capital. Canberra, today for the Cocos Island in the Indian Ocean to supervise the poll on Friday which will determine future status of the remote Australian territory. The 4-member team is led by Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization Mr Abdul Koroma, Sierra Leone ambassador to the UN.

A Radio Australia correspondent, John Lombard, says the United Nations requirement for non-self-governing territories gives the 300 resident Cocos Malays three choices: They can become the smallest independent nation in the world; they can integrate with Australia; or they can retain a free association with Australia, giving them independence in everything except defense.

Lombard says that because of the strategic significance of the Cocos Island, the Australian Government is hoping for integration. However, Mr John Clunies Ross, whose ancestors started the settlement, had been urging the Malays to vote for independence.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER SRI LANKA VIOLENCE

BKO40220 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The federal government has expressed its concern about reports of continuing intercommuncal violence in Sri Lanka. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, told Parliament yesterday that at least 13 people had been killed mostly by terrorists since 20 March. He said he believed that some of the recent terrorist activities seemed designed to provoke reprisals in a new round of violence.

Mr Hayden called on all groups in Sri Lanka to avoid violence and to work together through an all-party conference trying to develop a solution to the communal differences. He added that the Australian Government's concern about these matters had been conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government on a number of occasions.

DEMOCRATS ASK PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

BKO40653 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The leader of the Australian Democrats, Senator Chipp, has introduced legislation into the Senate to prevent a nuclear industry being introduced into Australia. Senator Chipp said the bill prohibiting the importantion of nuclear hardware was the only way to guarantee that Australia would never be able to develop nuclear weapons.

Calling on government and opposition senators to support the legislation, the Democrats' parliamentary leader claimed that its passage would make Australia a working example of a nonnuclear nation. Senator Chipp said that Australia would then be making its greatest contribution to nuclear nonproliferation.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent says that the Democrats feel it is almost certain to fail because although there are many government senators opposed to nuclear development, it is not government policy to possess a nuclear deterrent.

IRIAN REBELS ALTER DEMAND IN HOSTAGE CASE

BK050748 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Rebels in the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya have dropped their demand for a \$2 million ransom for a Swiss pilot now being held hostage near the border with Papua New Guinea. Instead, they went the Swiss Government to take the case of the Irian independence movement to the United Nations before they release the pilot, Mr Wyder.

Radio Australia's correspondent in Port Moresby, Sean Dorney, said the representatives of the rebel movement, OPM, called on Switzerland to press Indonesia to recognize Irianese independence movement. OPM wants Switzerland to take its case to the UN General Assembly, the committee on decolonization, and to the nonaligned countries conference. In a joint statement issued after a second round of talks between Swiss consul and OPM representatives, the rebels said they also wanted Switzerland to arrange talks between OPM and Indonesia. The Swiss consul said their demands had been sent to his government in Bern and to leaders of the OPM in Holland.

PARLIAMENTARIAN URGES ASEAN MINISTERS TO MEET

BK040935 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The foreign ministers of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, should meet again soon to discuss the latest developments in the Kampuchean problem. The vice chairman of Commission I dealing with foreign affairs, information, and defense of the Parliament, Subekiti, told ANTARA national news agency that the foreign ministers of ASEAN should meet to evaluate the latest situation and to take necessary steps, particularly in connection with the recent intrusion of the Vietnamese troops into Thai territory. He believes that intrusion of the Vietnamese troops into the territory of Thailand -- an ASEAN member country -- which is accused of sheltering Khmer Rouge guerrillas, should not happen at all.

Subekiti said the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers is also inseparated [words indistinct] that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had at talks with a number of ASEAN foreign ministers.

BRIEFS

TRANSMIGRATION FIGURES -- The director general in charge of transmigration projects told newsmen today that during the 1984-85 fiscal year, some 125,000 transmigrant families will be resettled in areas in Kalimantan, Sumatera, and Sulawesi. He said that during the fourth 5-year development plan, not less than 750,000 transmigrant families will be resettled in new areas. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Apr 84 BK]

ASEAN-EEC COOPERATION SEMINAR -- ASEAN and EEC have established economic cooperation since the signing of a cooperation agreement between the two regional organizations in Kuala Lumpur in March 1980, the head of the mass media and communications section Friedrich Ebert Stichtung said at the opening of a seminar on ASEAN-EEC communications and economic cooperation in Jakarta on 2 April. He said there are a lot of fields that can fill the ASEAN-EEC cooperation agreement and the seminar will explore the realization of the cooperation agreement in various fields. In his written message to the seminar, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that an appropriate measure should be found to implement the ASEAN-EEC cooperation in the economic sector as signed in Kuala Lumpur last year. The 3-day seminar is sponsored by the ASEAN Secretariat. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 84 BK]

MALAYSIA

GHAZALI URGES U.S. TO RETAIN EMBASSY IN TEL AVIV

BK051015 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Malaysia will intensify its efforts to prevent the transfer of the American Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shaffied, points out that such an attempt should be regarded as a very serious matter. The move should be dealt with accordingly by all Muslim states because Jerusalem means a lot to Muslim nations.

Tan Sri Ghazali said this in a statement published by the Saudi daily AL-MADINA in Jidda. The minister is accompanying his majesty the king, who arrived in Saudi Arabia after a week-long official visit to Turkey. Tan Sri Ghazali expressed Malaysia's full support for Palestinian rights. He regrets the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. The minister says as a result of Gulf war, the Islamic world is passing through a very serious phase. Malaysia is a member of the 9-member Islamic Peace Committee formed by the third Islamic summit to try to end the Iran-Iraq war.

FIGHTING ON SRV-PRC, PRK-THAI BORDERS VIEWED

BKO31555 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Fighting has again erupted on the Sino-Vietnamese border between Chinese and Vietnamese troops and along the Kampuchean-Thai border between Vietnamese and Thai forces. This should serve as a reminder that until the Kampuchean issue is resolved, fighting along these two borders can flare up at any moment. It also substantiates ASEAN's perception that so long as the Kampuchean problem remains unresolved, the security of the region is at stake.

Apart from the rights of the Kampuchean people to choose a government of their own and Kampuchean sovereignty, security of the region is one of the main reasons for ASEAN's desire to have the Kampuchean problem settled as soon as possible. After now, however, a settlement is still as remote as ever and all because of Hanoi's intransigence. It has shown little sign that it is really sincere about coming to a settlement with the ASEAN countries on the issue.

The latest flare-up along the Sino-Vietnamese and Kampuchean-Thai fronts can be seen as part of an overall design to gain world sympathy for its stand on the Kampuchean issue. It is hardly coincidental or accidental that fighting should erupt so soon after the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to Indonesia, Australia, and Thailand. A close examination of the proposals he made in Indonesia and Australia for a settlement to the Kampuchean issue with ASEAN points to this.

In Indonesia, Mr Nguyen Co Thach called attention to the Chinese threat along the Sino-Vietnamese border and implied that this was one of the reasons for Hanoi's footdragging on the Kampuchean issue. In Australia, one of the proposals he made was that there should be a safety zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border. Therefore, it is not farfetched to say that the latest fighting along the two borders is a part of the overall plan to justify Hanoi's intransigent stand.

The Official Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's claim that fighting along the Chinese-Vietnamese border was in retaliation for more than 30 Vietnamese provocations against Chinese border areas cannot be dismissed. This is further substantiated by Vietnamese action along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Far from assuring the ASEAN states that Hanoi meant what it had proposed relating to a safety zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border, Vietnamese troops intruded into Thailand more than a week ago, which brought about retaliation from Thai troops. The incursion began on 31 March when Vietnamese troops crossed into Thai territory in hot pursuit of troops of the UN-recognized CGDK.

Hanoi, of course, will not own up to this, that it is very much a part of its strategy to woo world opinion to its side. It will try to portray that Vietnam is fighting for its own security and at the same time undermine ASEAN's efforts to find a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

BRIEFS

POLICE TRAINING ASSISTANCE -- Malaysia has offered training facilities for police personnel from Papua New Guinea. The offer was made by the acting prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, during talks with the PNG minister of police, Mr John Giheno, at the Ministry of Home Affairs in Kuala Lumpur. Datuk Musa and Mr Giheno also touched on the drug menace. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Mar 84 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO POLAND -- The government has agreed to the appointment of Encik Zainal Abidin bin Mokhtar as Malaysia's ambassador to Poland. He replaces Encik Khalid bin Abdul Karim. Encik Zainal will also be accredited to Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany, and Hungary. Encik Zainal was before the deputy high commissioner to the United Kingdom. He also served in Pakistan, Singapore, Morocco, and Australia. [Text] [Kula Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 27 Mar 84 BK]

LCG SALE TO JAPAN -- The minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk Dr James Ongkili, has said that Malaysia sold 1.7 million metric tons of liquefied petroleum gas worth 150 million ringgit to Japan in 1983. [Summary] Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 28 Mar 84 BK]

DENGUE FEVER IN SABAH -- Eight more suspected dengue fever were detected in Sabah last week, bringing the total number of cases to 18. The state deputy director of medical services said that 14 of the cases were dengue fever and 4 dengue hemorrhagic fever. He urged members of the public to assist the authorities in combatting the disease by reducing mosquito breeding places. In Kuching, 5 more cases of suspected dengue fever were reported during the last 48 hours, bringing the total number of cases to 359 since this year. The number of confirmed cases stood at 21. No death had been reported so far. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 26 Mar 84 BK]

AFP: U.S. AID OFFICIAL SHOT, 'IN STABLE CONDITION'

OW061001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Manila, April 6 (AFP) -- A U.S. official with the Agency for International Development (AID) was shot and wounded in the head here today and as "is stable condition" at the Clark Air Force Base hospital, a U.S. Embassy official said. Police in suburban Mandaluyong told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that a man by the name of Louie Howard Carpenter, 34, was shot in a wealthy residential area near the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club. The embassy official refused to name the wounded man, saying only that he was an official of the U.S. AID agency, but stressed that there was "absolutely no evidence of a political or terrorist motivation" for the shooting. A surgeon at Clark Air Base said the man had been rushed to the base hospital following the shooting with a bullet wound in the ear. There was no immediate information on how the man was shot and police said they were still investigating the incident.

DAVAO COLUMNIST ON U.S. ROLE IN ELECTIONS

HKO40213 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 23 Mar 84 pp 2, 10

["By-Line" column by Casim Arkoncel: "KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] and UNIDO [United Optionalist Democratic Organization] Rely on U.S. Support"]

[Excerpt] To what extent will U.S. influence play a role in the coming May Batasan elections? From recent events, it appears that both the administration and the opposition would want -- and need -- American support to win in the polls. This is not the first time, either as previous administration and political parties have always sought some sort of a 'blessing' from the U.S. Government.

The Marcos administration would have given its right arm for U.S. President Ronald Reagan to have visited the country last year, as it would boost the country's leadership abroad and in the homeland. Filipinos have been known to value friendship with Americans more than what some anti-Americans would want to admit. The special relations between our two countries have dated back before the turn of the century and firmed up by the last world war when Filipinos and Americans fought side by side.

Marcos made no bones about being irked by the trips to the U.S. of opposition leaders whom he said went to beg and have asked the American Government not to extend aid to the country. UNIDO President Salvador Laurel spent 11 days conferring with Democratic leaders -- Rep. Stephen Solarz and Senator Ted Kennedy. Laurel came home and said he told his friends that President Reagan cannot ignore Congress now that it is a presidential election year. Solarz recommended and succeeded to cut down the military aid to the Philippines by D[dollar]60-million.

On the other hand, Butz Aquino had asked the American Government not to grant any more aid to his country as it will only benefit Marcos. What will finally be decided on the package aid for the Philippines will show how much the administration or the opposition is being supported by U.S. influence.

The Marcos administration never had it so good than under the Reagan government. It is understandable why the local opposition can only go to the party opposed to Reagan.

Although Laurel vehemently denies he is an American boy, the liaison with certain American leaders make him so, more so that it is believed that the UNIDO president had obtained funds for use in the current political campaign. Laurel on the other hand cannot afford to say that he is anti-American. It is a political history that most pro-American candidates have won more elections than what some prefer to be called nationalists.

COMELEC WARNS CIVIL SERVANTS AGAINST PARTISAN ACTS

OWO41225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Commission in Elections [Comelec] has warned civil service officials and employees, including military and police personnel, against taking part in any election campaign or engaging in any partisan political activity. Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago, Jr, also warned foreigners not to meddle in the Batasan polls. All violators face penal sanctions, such as imprisonment, disqualification from public office, and the loss of the right of suffrage.

Meanwhile, Santiago has asked the military to provide protection to members of the citizens elections committees. [Begin Santiago recording] The commission on elections has requested the military authorities, including the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary -- Integrated National Police] to afford full protection to all the members of the citizens' election committees. We have pinpointed the areas where there were previous incidents of threats and intimidation to the members of the citizens election committees, and we have requested that the military security in these areas be increased so that the members of the citizens committees, including the public school teachers, of course, and the private school teachers, may be fully accorded the necessary escort and protection so that they can discharge their duties. [end recording]

UNIDO PRESENTS PARTY PLATFORM FOR 'NEW ORDER'

HKO50706 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization [UNIDO] presented yesterday a 21-page party platform which it said will be a covenant to restore freedom and democracy in the country. The platform includes a nine-point political and economic program. UNIDO president, former Senator Salvador Laurel, said the UNIDO platform aims to rebuild society, demolish injustice and exploitation to give way to a new order that makes human dignity inviolable. Laurel also disputed that the opposition wants to take the powers of the president that allow the nation to survive in times of emergency.

MARCOS ADMINISTRATION BLAMED FOR ECONOMIC WOES

HK040632 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] In the opposition camp, former Senator Salvador Laurel, who is president of UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], said the economic difficulties in the Philippines is the real issue in the election campaign. He said Filipino life has deteriorated under the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] administration. Laurel accused the administration of President Marcos of allegedly wanton disintegration of the good life of the Filipino people. He blamed the devaluation of the peso to the Marcos administration. He also predicted that the exchange rate will further deteriorate to 23 pesos to \$1 after the May 14 elections. Laurel also noted the report by Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez on the economic difficulties of the country as proof of the worsening situation under the KBL rule.

CENTRAL YEAR-END REPORT SUBMITTED TO MARCOS

HKO40521 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Government's program this year for weathering the country's foreign exchange crisis will involve the adoption of new measures to increase government revenues and to partially allow market forces to determine the peso's exchange rate.

This was indicated in the Central Bank's [CB] year-end report submitted to President Marcos last Saturday by CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. The CB governor cautiously referred to the two major measures as entailing "a reduced public sector deficit through the adoption of additional revenue measures and the reduction of government expenditures" and "continued exchange rate flexibility."

Based on the report's text, the term "continued exchange rate flexibility" refers to further depreciations of the peso. In describing the developments last year, Fernandez noted: "In line with a flexible exchange rate policy to attain a more viable trade balance, adjustments were effected during the first half of the year by allowing the peso to depreciate steadily but gradually against the U.S. dollar."

The two measures are part of a four-point program Fernandez pointed out in the report as constituting the "near-term" economic plan for this year. The other two measures are "an improvement in the finances of government-owned or controlled corporations" and "close adherence to a financial program designed to achieve stability and growth objectives through prudent monetary and credit policies."

NECESSARY. Fernandez explained that tight fiscal and monetary policies are necessary since the expected financing from the International Monetary Fund and international banks will not be sufficient to cover a current account deficit this year in the magnitude of the 1982 and 1983 shortfalls.

"The paramount concern of near-term economic planning will be to achieve considerable adjustment in the current account," the CB governor emphasized. "Measures will be taken to dampen domestic demand and expand exports, while keeping inflation at a minimum and avoiding unnecessary disruptions in economic activity."

Earlier reports had indicated that the new government revenue-generating measures and the depreciation of the pesos are tied up with the terms the IMF wants to impose as conditions for the grant of its \$650-million standby credit facility to the country. Prime Minister Cesar Virata was even quoted by a government news agency as saying that one of the terms involves limiting the budget deficit this year to 1.5 percent of the gross national product. With the GNP estimated this year at P433.4 million, the deficit would amount to P6.5 billion. This would mean that revenues should reach around P47.5 billion given the programmed budget expenditures of P54 billion this year. However, the required P47.5 billion, sources claimed, cannot be met on the basis of existing government tax and duty regulations. Budget Minister Manual Alba, on the other hand, recently said that recent government belt-tightening in terms of budget cuts are just about all that is possible.

The CB yearend report, which just barely met the statutory deadline for the submission of such annual reports to the president, emphasized that the economic adjustment called for "would be an enormous task and would certainly entail a significant degree of sacrifice." "The implementation of adjustment measures could slow down real economic growth in the short term and pose continuing upward pressures on domestic prices," it said.

The report estimated that the 1983 current account deficit, or foreign exchange receipts from trade and invisibles minus expenditures on imports and other expenses, to \$2,717 billion, will be reduced by half in 1984.

The CB report, however, was significantly quiet on the admitted overstatement in the country's international reserves. The CB's adjustment of its international reserves actually had resulted in the swelling of the balance of payments reported as of Oct 17 when government declared its first 90-day moratorium on the amortization of its external debt.

In explaining the decline in international reserves from a level of \$2,283 million at the end of 1983's first semester to \$906 million by the end of the year, the CB report said the "decline in reserve assets followed the liquidation of practically all holdings of foreign securities, the further reduction in free balances with foreign correspondent banks, and the termination of a substantial portion of time deposits."

Earlier reports, however, noted that the decline in reserves, by at least \$600 million was due to the adjustment in CB figures to eliminate the overstated figures.

HIGHLIGHTS. The highlights of the CB's yearend report include:

The balance of payments deficit for the year amounted to \$2,464 million. this figure, as well as that on the current account deficit, however, are actually only book entries since they include about \$1 billion in foreign exchange payments that should have been made by the end of the year but which the CB did not pay. This includes payments of various services, repatriation of some investments and repayments of principal on loans convered by the moratorium.

The trade deficit totaled \$2,482 million, on the basis of \$5,005 million in exports and \$7,487 million in imports.

GNP growth decelerated to 1.4 percent of GNP for the year.

Domestic price increases accelerated to double-digit levels starting October and reached 26.1 percent by December 1983.

The budget deficit was cut to 2 percent of GNP, as compared to the deficit in 1982 which amounted to 4.3 percent of GNP;

Some 69,699 workers were laid off in 1983, an increase of 40 percent over the 1982 level.

AFP: NPA GUERRILLA FORCE LEADER KILLED

OW010419 Hong Kong AFP in English 0359 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Bacolod City, Philippines, April 1 (AFP) -- The second in command of a communist force which killed nine government men in the central Philippines last week was killed yesterday by pursuing troopers, the military said today. Military authorities identified him as Charlie Dial alias Commander Karim and said he was part of a New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla unit which ambushed a 13-man patrol on March 27, killing five troopers and two militiamen. The next day pursuing troopers clashed with the NPA bank, losing two men and killing three rebels, the military added. The leader of the NPA groups has been identified as Rustico Mamit alias Commander Ross.

The NPA guerrillas are known to be trying to reach the mountains along the boundary of Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental Provinces, military authorities said, adding that government troops were still on their trail.

SEVERE WATER SHORTAGE REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

HK030718 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] PAGASA [Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Science Administration] Director General Ramon Kintanar says the country is facing a serious water crisis this year. He says the Philippines is in the grip of one of the severest droughts on record and there is no indication of an improvement soon. Kintanar urges nationwide conservation of water and says the cause of the current drought is lack of rainfall, which registered only 1.2 meters last year. Normal rainfall is 2 meters a year. Based on recent studies by PAGASA, Kintanar says the drought gripping the country started in de section and control Visaves, a great portion of Luzon, and Northern Mindanao.





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